FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PNC CHAIRMAN COMMENTS ON DIALOG WITH U.S., JORDAN

JN231403 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 23 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 23 September--Palestine National Council [PNC] Chairman Khalid al-Fahum has announced that there are no official contacts between the PLO and the U.S. administration. He added that the contacts hinted at from time to time are held between U.S. personalities outside the U.S. administration and PLO representatives.

In an exclusive interview with the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH published today, Al-Fahum said that the PLO does not object to any contact with the U.S. administration or the West European states, but without preconditions. Al-Fahum stressed that the PLO also rejects the U.S. conditions and the recognition of UN Security Council Resolution 242 as preconditions for conducting a dialog with the United States, because this simply means agreeing to bring about the end of the PLO. He affirmed that all the statements made by the United States these days are meant to drag some Palestinians into taking part in the self-rule plot.

Referring to the fabricated clamor concerning Andrew Young's meeting with the PLO representative, Al-Fahum said: If we follow up the subject, we find that Young, who pictured himself as the close friend of the Palestinians and the one who understands their cause, goes to Africa at the head of a U.S. businessmen's delegation to convince the African states to restore their diplomatic relations with Israel. This happens before Israel pledges to respect and implement the UN resolutions on the Middle East.

Replying to a question on the stages achieved by the Palestinians-Jordanian dialog, Khalid al-Fahum said: This dialog, which began a year ago on the basis of the Rabat and Baghdad summit resolutions, has achieved positive results in the fields of rejecting the Camp David accords, thwarting the self-rule plot and achieving political ani information coordination between the two sides.

Al-Fahum denied that Jordan has submitted a new plan for solving the Middle East issue, and stressed that Jordan is committed to the Baghdad Arab summit conference resolutions.

In conclusion, Al-Fahum pointed out that the political coordination between Jordan ani the PLO includes, first of all, Syria, which is the cornerstone in resisting the Camp David policy and the self-rule plot because Syria is always heading any unanimous Arab action for the liberation of the occupied Arab territories and the restoration of the Palestinian Arab people's rights.

REPORT ON JORDANIAN-PALESTINIAN MEETING DENIED

JN211710 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 21 Sep 79 JN

[Text] A PLO responsible information source has stated: What has been published by some newspaper about the Jordanian-Palestinian meeting is baseless. We hope that all concerned will be more accurate in what they publish. We stress that the meeting which took place did not deal with what has been published by these agencies and newspapers. The meeting was positive, fruitful, based on the Baghdad summit resolutions and in the interest of the Arab nation and bilateral relations.

BAHRAIN

AMIR AL KHALIFAH HOLDS TALKS WITH LIBYAN AMBASSADOR

JN231453 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1430 GMT 23 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 23 September--Amir of Bahrain His Highness Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah today received Libyan Ambassador to Bahrain Ramadan ar-Rubi. The Libyan ambassador said after the meeting that talks were held with his highness the amir on current Arab and international issues, and the situation in the Gulf region, in addition to bilateral relations. He added that strengthening ties between the two countries on all levels will have positive results for both Bahrain and Libya. Ar-Rubi then praised the role Bahrain plays on both the Gulf and Arab levels.

IRAQI DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS AMIR

JN221121 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1033 GMT 22 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 22 September--Today, Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah received 'Adnan Khayrallah, personal envoy of the Iraqi president and deputy prime minister and defense minister, who arrived in Manama from Kuwait earlier today. During the meeting, the Iraqi official conveyed a verbal message from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah on issues of interest to the Gulf area and bilateral relations.

Bahraini Prime Minister Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah, Crown Prince and Defense Minister Hamad ibn 'Isa Al Khalifah, Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, Interior Minister Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah and the Iraqi ambassador to Bahrain attended the meeting.

During his visit to Kuwait, the Iraqi envoy delivered a similar message to the amir of Kuwait, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, from the Iraqi president.

After the meeting, the Iraqi envoy, 'Adnan Khayrallah, told the GULF NEWS AGENCY that his visit to Bahrain is to strengthen and deepen the existing fraternal ties between Iraq and Bahrain.

Referring to the purpose of his visit, he said: It is natural for us to exchange visits and views on matters of interest to our area and on consolidating its stability, security and prosperity.

Khayrallah stressed that the Gulf's security, sovereignty and stability are purely Gulf matters that should be free of pacts, international blocs and attempts--by whatever side--to intervene in Gulf affairs. He said that during the meeting, he conveyed the views of the Iraqi political leadership on vital issues that concern the Gulf region, and he heard the views of the amir of Bahrain on these matters. The Iraqi envoy is scheduled to leave Manama for home this afternoon.

Minister's Departure

JN221412 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1300 GMT 22 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Manama, 22 September--'Adnan Khayrallah, personal envoy of the Iraqi president and deputy prime minister and defense minister, left here this afternoon after a short visit of several hours.

The Iraqi envoy conveyed a verbal message to Amir of Bahrain Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn on issues of interest to the Gulf area. The Iraqi envoy also conveyed a similar message to Kuwaiti Amir His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah earlier today.

KUWAIT

OMANI UNDER SECRETARY ARRIVES FROM DOHA

LD241558 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1212 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 24 September--A senior Omani official arrived here today within the framework of an Omani diplomatic campaign to explain his country's proposal for the protection of navigation through the Hormuz Straits, the only southern gate to the Arab Gulf. The envoy is Omani Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Yusuf al-'Alawi. No other details are known about the purpose of the visit. Al-'Alawi earlier today visited Doha and delivered a message from Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the sultan of Oman, to the Qatari deputy amir and heir apparent, Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani.

OIL MINISTER RETURNS, COMMENTS ON GULF MEETING

LD241344 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1220 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 24 September--Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah disclosed today that the oil ministers of the Arab countries of the Gulf will hold another meeting in Kuwait in November to further discuss the holding of collective talks on cooperation with the EEC.

In a statement to the press on his return from At-Ta'if where he attended meetings of the oil ministers of the seven Arab countries of the Gulf--Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman--Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah said today that the At-Ta'if conference decided to set up a technical committee of experts to study the economic and financial aspects of dialog which Kuwait proposed should be held between the Gulf countries and the EEC. He added that the committee will meet in Kuwait during the next 2 weeks to prepare a working paper for submission to the next meeting of the oil ministers in Kuwait in November.

Asked why the Gulf countries want to hold talks with the EEC outside the framework of OPEC, the minister said: "We will not be discussing oil prices or production with the EEC. The dialog will deal with cooperation between the two economic blocs."

PAPER COMMENTS ON CAMP DAVID AGREEMENTS' ANNIVERSARY

LD241047 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 19 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Once Again on the First Anniversary of Camp David"]

[Excerpts] At the White House ceremony on the "first anniversary of Camp David," President Carter once again reiterated that "it is hoped that other parties will join the Camp David agreements" and promised that he will intervene personally if any problem crops up in implementing the agreements.

Certainly the President, when again expressing the hope that other parties will join the Camp's caravan, had the voters on his mind and was anxious to impress upon them that the peace plans are making progress. This means reassuring the American voter that Carter's policy has guaranteed Arab oil for him, or that some sort of conspiracy is being hatched in the CIA factories to make such parties join the agreements at the next stage.

This indicates that the United States does not intend to admit the failure of the Camp David method despite all the Arab objections and rejection. Probably all that is involved in the matter is to change certain phrases, while the principal line will remain the same. The pro-camp people, it would appear to any observer, are not concerned with changing phrases as much as trying to sell them to the Arabs through emissaries and intermediaries. What they are also concerned with is the outcome of the fire they are spreading in the area and waiting for the fruits to "ripen" and fall.

This is probably what Carter meant by expecting other parties to join the Camp David agreements. Otherwise, the master of the White House is not in a position to obtain any concessions from Israel while in the midst of the electoral heat but hopes that accessions to the agreements will result from the new method.

OMAN

AMBASSADOR OUTLINES PLAN FOR PROTECTING HORMUZ STRAIT

JN241550 Doha QNA in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 24 September--Ambassador Malallah Habib, head of the Omani Foreign Ministry Political Affairs Department, has said that the protection of the Strait of Hormuz is the responsibility of the Sultanate of Oman. He said that the plan which Oman proposed to Gulf and foreign states using the strait aims at sounding out the views of these states and at obtaining their financial support for financing the plan.

In a statement published today by the Omani weekly AL-WATAN, he said that Oman has proposed this plan to all the fraternal states in the Gulf, the United States, Japan and the European states using the strait. Outlining the plan for the protection of the Strait of Hormuz, Ambassador Malallah said: Oman now has a force guarding the strait, but we feel that there is a need for strengthening this force so that it will effectively continue to protect shipping through the strait against any possible risks in regard to obstructing the passage of ships. He said that the plan seeks to strengthen this protection by using sophisticated equipment. The plan is being proposed to the above-mentioned states to canvass their views. These states are being asked to take part with Oman in this operation after making their various views on this plan known, he added.

Regarding what has been said about the presence of foreign forces in the area, Malallah Habib said: The fact is that no U.S. forces have arrived to protect the area. However, Oman has strengthened its force in the area following rumors about the possibility of sinking an oil tanker in the Strait of Hormuz. As to what has been reported in some foreign papers, to the effect that Oman has not invited Saudi Arabia to finance the project for protecting the Strait of Hormuz, he said that the statement attributed to him has been twisted. What he said was that Oman did not invite just Saudi Arabia to finance this plan, but invited all the Gulf states to finance it, and that it should be financed by Arab and international sources.

Asked about the quarters which threaten shipping in the strait, Malallah Habib said: We cannot point to one side in particular, but we know that there are radical elements and groups near the area. Therefore, the threat, however remote, is still there. The planting of a mine in the strait does not require many resources, time or effort. However, the damage and dangers that might result from such an act are likely to obstruct passage through the strait for a considerable period and will also provide insurance and transport companies with a justification for increasing their premiums.

Concluding his statement, Ambassador Habib said: The security of the Gulf is a matter that affects the whole Gulf, its waters, shores and countries. The Gulf security plan is a multifaceted plan with a wide scope, but the plan for protecting the Strait of Hormuz is a completely different matter.

ENVOY RETURNS FROM VISITS TO IRAQ, IRAN

JN220837 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0755 GMT 22 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Muscat, 22 September--The head of the Omani Foreign Ministry Political Department, Malallah Habib, returned to Muscat today following a visit to Iraq and Iran that lasted several days. During his visit, Habib held talks with senior officials in Iraq and Iran on the strengthening of Omani-Iraqi and Omani-Iranian relations, respectively, international issues and the security and stability of the Gulf.

PDRY

OPPOSITION LEADER COMMENTS ON KOSYGIN'S VISIT TO ADEN

LD250809 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 21 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[Unattributed report: "Makkawi Declares: Kosygin's Visit to Aden Intended To Terrorize Neighboring Countries"]

[Text] 'Abd al-Qawi Makkawi, opposition leader in South Yemen, has said that Soviet leader Kosygin's current visit to Aden is aimed at achieving several objectives. These include giving new strength to the collapsing communist regime in Aben, and trying to terrorize neighboring countries and make them understand that Moscow supports the Aden regime with all its strength, however strong the popular or Arab discontent with it. The second objective is to conclude a new secret deal with Aden that will give Moscow the freedom of swift action in Aden against neighboring countries whenever Moscow feels that such action is necessary, without the need to go back to any of the Aden leaders.

The third objective is to meet with the sabotage elements who have recently returned to the country after training in Moscow and Havana in order to carry out sabotage activities against the Gulf countries and the Arabian Peninsula.

It is known that on his visit to Aden Kosygin is accompanied by a military delegation.

Makkawi added that the surveillance organs of the United National Front (the opposition grouping) have received from inside Aden important documents revealing a new Soviet plan to create disturbances in the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula areas with the aim of achieving Soviet colonialist goals, most important of which is to pounce on the oil resources before 1980 in view of the Soviet Union's urgent need to obtain this oil.

QATAR

OMANI OFFICIAL DELIVERS MESSAGE FOR AMIR

JN241116 Doha QNA in Arabic 1050 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 24 September--This morning Qatari heir apparent Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani received Omani Foreign Ministry Undersecretary Yusuf al-'Alawi, who conveyed a message to his highness addressed to Qatari Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani from his brother Sultan Qabus of Oman. The meeting was attended by Omani Ambassador in Doha 'Abdallah 'Ali an-Najar, Communications Undersecretary Ahmad 'Ali Ma'rifi and the Qatari heir apparent's office director, 'Abdallah Khalifah al-'Atiyyah. QNA has learned that the message deals with the Omani viewpoint on ways of protecting navigation in the Hormuz Strait and with bilateral relations.

SAUDI ARABIA

CROWN PRINCE FAHD SPEAKS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD242052 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] On the occasion of the Saudi national day, Crown Prince Fadh ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, the viceroy, made a speech, in which he says: On this glorious national day when late King 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud unified the kingdom, we still adopt the rule of the Koran and the teachings of the prophet. I need not talk about the work of the late King 'Abd al-'Aziz inside or outside the kingdom. On this occasion, I am only one of you; one who feels loyalty toward that leader and aspires for the future state to be aware of its responsibilities internally and toward our Arab and Muslim brothers.

The anniversary of our national day comes when our country is on the threshold of a new phase. It is a continuation of previous phases. It depends on placing the resources of the country in the service of the state's social and economic plans, and raising the standard of the Saudi citizen.

"Brethren and compatriots: The eagerness to diversify the sources of national income of our country, as well as the desire not to rely on oil as the sole source of income, has made his majesty's government draw up various programs suitable for consolidating and encouraging local industries, while giving priority to oil industries together with primary industries. This has involved processes of training and qualifying which will meet the needs of the kingdom for skilled manpower, so that it may be the foundation of the industrial structure. We are fully eager to consolidate the various forms of education.

"While we believe that such programs will be the main props for the development processes at present and in the future, we are not satisfied with what has been achieved. This will induce us, God willing, to work with all our abilities and sincerity to continue our economic and social plans, aspiring with you for a better future which you will enjoy as well as the coming generations, God willing."

Our national day can be seen daily in the schools built, the hospitals treating the sick, the thousands of kilometers of roads linking the various parts of the kingdom, and in consolidating the industrial and economic base as well as communications, water and electricity.

"It can be seen in our defense forces which first protect our faith, second our borders and which can be considered a support for every Arab and Muslim. Nevertheless, I see our national day--as you see it--in safeguarding this edifice built by King 'Abd al-'Aziz, and in maintaining its safety and stability internally and its reputation abroad. Therefore, our goal should be to work sincerely toward our Islamic faith to protect and apply it. This is the responsibility of every citizen of this country.

"Brethren and compatriots: The Saudi Arabian Kingdom has been able, thanks to God the almighty, to occupy its prominent place in the world and become the base around which Arabs and Muslims rally. It has its world weight in all international issues, as it is marked by a stable external policy which respects neighborliness and protects Arab rights, particularly the right of the Palestinian people in their land and homeland, calls for Islamic solidarity and behaves in full awareness and farsightedness as one of the international family. "God bless the souls of Their Majesties King 'Abd al-'Aziz, King Sa'ud and King Faysal. May he keep for this country its leader His Majesty King Khalid."

UAE

PETROLEUM MINISTER RETURNS FROM AT-TA'IF MEETING

JN250758 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0610 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 25 September--UAE Petroleum and Natural Resources Minister Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah returned to Abu Dhabi yesterday evening after attending the Arab Gulf oil ministers' meetings in At-Ta'if on Sunday, which was convened to prepare for the forthcoming dialog with the EEC.

In a statement made after his return, Dr al-'Utaybah said that he conveyed a message from UAE President Shakyh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan to Saudi Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, adding that Saudi Crown Prince Fahd asked him to convey a message in reply to the UAE president. Dr al-'Utaybah said that these two messages deal with the continuation of Saudi-UAE oil cooperation.

UNDER SECRETARY MEETS WITH ERITREAN, SOMALI REPRESENTATIVES

JN241822 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1255 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 24 September--'Abd al-Rahman al-Jarwan, the Foreign Ministry's undersecretary, today met with Mohammed Osman abu Bakr, representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces to the Gulf states, who is currently visiting the UAE. The Eritrean official acquainted the Foreign Ministry's undersecretary with the latest developments in the political and military situations in the Eritrean arena.

The Foreign Ministry's undersecretary also met with Somali Ambassador to the UAE 'Abdi Nur Ali Yusuf this morning. During the meeting, bilateral relations and the outcome of Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre's visit to the UAE at the beginning of the current year were reviewed.

Al-Jarwan also met with the ambassador of Bangladesh to the UAE. During the meeting, bilateral relations and ways of bolstering them were reviewed.

ABU DHABI PAPER COMMENTS ON GOLD PRICE RISE

LD241317 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 20 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Political and Economic Factors Behind Gold Price Rise"]

[Text] The rise in gold prices appears to involve an "economic war" of special significance. The fact and manner of this soaring and rapid rise in gold prices cannot be regarded as merely an increase in the price of a precious metal because of great demand. Gold is an extraordinary commodity of special importance. The importance of gold lies in the fact that it is the measure of the value of currencies--their weakness or their strength--despite the disappearance of the "gold base" from the history of currencies.

In view of currencies' sensitivity to gold, fluctuations in its value cause far-reaching world economic repercussions. The increase in the value of gold has led almost directly to the fall in the dollar, which has a special position in international economic transactions.

As far as we, the Arabs, are concerned, the slide in the dollar rate means many serious things, from a fall in the value of our oil exports to the value of our interest and cash assets in this currency. On the other hand, the increase in gold prices is an indication of soaring world inflation, with all that means to the developing countries, of which we are one, because of increased import prices.

Thus the increase in gold prices will have a dual effect on the Arab economy in particular and the developing countries in general. It has decreased the value of our basic export commodity and increased the prices of our imports. Moreover, in the heat of the gold war, psychological warfare is being waged against the Arabs in that certain propaganda circles are trying to depict the Arab investor in the shape of the "Arab petroleum people" as being behind the feverish rise in the price of the precious metal. The aim of this campaign is to show us as backward people anxious to hoard gold or who know its value only as jewelry.

It is in the interest of the Arabs and the developing countries in general to stop this "gold war" so as to avoid its evils. Or, at the level of international transactions, it has become necessary to get rid of the "dollar complex." It has also become necessary to seriously consider the creation of a single Arab currency, the strength of whose assets as an international currency should be based on our oil exports, money surpluses and cash assets. This would enable us to protect ourselves against the ill effects of this craze or any future craze that might cause economic harm to us.

PAPER CALLS FOR ARAB EFFORTS TO WIN U.S. PUBLIC SUPPORT

JN230925 Manama GULF NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 0758 GMT 23 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 23 September--The Abu Dhabi paper AL-ITTIHAD calls for Arab political and diplomatic activity within the United States to convince the ordinary U.S. citizen of Arab rights. The paper says in today's comment that Senator Paul Findley's call for an immediate dialog between the Carter administration and the PLO, in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians, actually reflects a true desire by Americans to preserve their country's national interests.

The paper explains that the United States has many interests in the Middle East. It wishes to insure the flow of Arab oil without hindrance, continued deposits of Arab funds in U.S. banks and investment firms, and the continuation of U.S. exports fo the Arab world in the form of capital, technical expertise, investments and manufactured goods. AL-ITTIHAD concludes its comment by calling on the Arab states to stress these mutual interests and benefits in their diplomatic attempts to make the Americans truly understand the Arab problem. Without such moves, the paper says, the Arab struggle will continue to run in a vicious circle and human rights will continue to be merely an attractive slogan, applied by President Carter in the case of many nations, but not for the Palestinians, as proven by the situation in southern Lebanon.

YAR

SYRIAN, PDRY OFFICIALS ARRIVE ON 24 SEPTEMBER

JN241828 Doha QNA in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Text] San'a', 24 September--'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, Syrian minister of state for foreign affairs, arrived in San'a' on an official visit that will last for several days. San'a' Radio said that during his visit, the Syrian minister will take part in the celebrations which will be held on the 17th anniversary of the YAR revolution. He will also hold talks with YAR officials on strengthening bilateral relations. Delegations from a number of Arab states arrived in San'a' today to take part in the celebrations connected with the anniversary of the 26 September revolution. PDRY Information Minister Rashid Muhammad Thabit arrived here today at the head of a PDRY delegation.

DJIBOUTI'S PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN SAN'A' 24 SEP

JN241957 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpts] A delegation from the Republic of Djibouti headed by Djibouti's prime minister arrived in San'a' at 1830 this evening. In a statement to the SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Djibouti's prime minister said: Our visit is due to our desire to share with our brothers in the YAR the joy of the 17th anniversary of the glorious 26 September revolution. The prime minister added that the people of Djibouti share with their brothers the Yemenis their joys on this great national day [words indistinct].

SUMMIT MEETING WITH PDRY LEADER POSTPONED

JN220915 Doha QNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 22 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 22 September--In a dispatch from San'a', the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-FAJR reports today that the meeting which was scheduled to be held in Aden this month between the YAR and PDRY leaders has been postponed to a date that will be fixed later. Citing an official Yemeni source, AL-FAJR says that the postponement has taken place at the request of 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, chairman of the Presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, who in a telephone conversation with YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih requested the meeting's postponement. The YAR official added that the internal situation in Aden prior to the visit to USSR Council of Ministers Chairman Aleksey Kosygin and the limited cabinet reshuffle and changes within the Yemeni Socialist Party Central Committee that followed the visit, are the two main reasons for the postponement of the meeting between the two Yemeni leaders in Aden.

AL-SADAT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO OCTOBER MAGAZINE

NC221600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1427 GMT 22 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 22 September--President Anwar as-Sadat has announced that he is now preparing a complete paper about all the attitudes of Egypt and the other Arab states throughout their history, especially from the creation of the Arab League to the present. He said this paper will be submitted to the Egyptian people for discussion with the aim of evaluating Egypt's relations with the Arab states and devising a new method of dealing with these states. President as-Sadat pointed out that the paper will define the attitudes of all the parties, what they said and what they achieved for the cause of Palestine, in whose name all kinds of crimes have been committed. The paper will also show what the Palestinians themselves have done. Then, he said, the Egyptian people will decide what kind of relations to have with them. It is time everyone knew his real size.

In an interview with 'nis Mansur, editor in chief of OCTOBER Magazine, to be published in its Sunday, 23 September edition, President as-Sadat says that there are no differences between us and the Arabs over anything, but there is a deep-seated grudge and struggle for Arab leadership. Egypt, he said, is not a party in this struggle because it is a leader by virtue of its composition, whether they like it or not.

President as-Sadat also says that after the Arab states' insult of Egypt, it is inconceivable that the relations between Egypt and the Arab states will again be restored to the same degree of respect and appreciation as before, as far as the Egyptians are concerned.

In his interview with OCTOBER magazine, President as-Sadat reveals for the first time that Saudi Arabia and Libya are planning together against Sudan, as a first step against Egypt. The president points out that the actual planning is done by the Fahd-Saddam axis.

The president in his interview, which is one in a series of comprehensive interviews to be published by OCTOBER magazine each week, talks about the attitudes of all the Arab states toward Egypt. He asks: Does what happened in Baghdad and the other capitals which reject peace indicate that they are capable of doing anything useful or provide a positive alternative, and were the positive steps taken by Egypt worldwide wrong? If they were wrong, then what is right?

President as-Sadat also talks about the Iranian revolution. He says that Khomeyni was not content with charging the feelings of people with hatred and bitterness, but also aroused quarrels among the men of religion and terrorized the Gulf states, incited the Shi'ites in the Arab states, and aroused the Sunnite Kurds in Iran.

President as-Sadat reveals that Dubai, which is the pivot of the UAE, will figure in the disturbances in the Gulf area because most of the people of Dubai are Iranians.

Referring to what Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin said in Southern Yemen recently to the effect that he had not asked President as-Sadat to meet with Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, the president says: Why didn't Kosygin deny this 5 years ago?

He also says that the Soviets repeat themselves, and no matter how wrong their theories prove to be, they never depart from them and they commit the same mistakes. It is regrettable, he says, that they find those in the Arab nation who believe them, despite the premeditated lies and continuous misleading.

The text of the interview President Anwar as-Sadat granted to Anis Mansur, the chief editor of OCTOBER magazine, follows:

Question: Some 9 months ago you predicted what would happen in the Middle East and described the state of the Arab nation at that time as "labor pains" or the pains that precede birth. You said that some developments were being prepared, and that we would inevitably see this. When you predicted this, nothing was completely clear. Therefore, some political commentators were of the opinion that President as-Sadat had moved from actions that would shock world feelings to thoughts that would shock the historians, too. Historians are usually cautious about political predictions, the great historian Lord (Aknon) said: Do not try to predict anything. If your predictions prove to be false, people will not forget it; and if your predictions are right, they will forget them. How did you, Mr President, risk such a prediction, which pertained not just to one Arab state but to the whole Arab world, although everything you have predicted has become clear to us? How did you do that?

Answer: I do not claim to have any supernatural capability to see things and to view human relations and people. It is a matter of reading history and studying political activity, which I started doing at a very early age. I realize that prediction is an adventure, and at times a sort of jumping into space or into the abyss. But what I saw throughout the Arab world was very clear--although some political analysts in the West disagreed with me and thought I was exaggerating in what I was saying. This is natural. It is possible that two people can look at the same thing but each one sees something different. They looked at the same thing I looked at, but I saw what they could not see.

I must admit that what happened in the Arab world exceeded everything I imagined. The reality is more remarkable than the imaginary.

I spoke about these "labor pains" in this magazine at the beginning of the year--even before then--at the time of the rabid Arab campaign in the new Baghdad pact. Saudi Arabia was, and still is, at the head of this campaign. This is the strangest political anomaly in our Arab world, or even in the whole world. What there is between Saudi Arabia and Iraq is known to the simplest Arab man on the street. Despite this great anomaly, the two states reached agreement together against Egypt.

You wrote in this magazine about the "Fahd-Saddam" axis. This new axis was at the peak of its completion last January. Arab states were brought together by solidarity, convulsion and money. Anyone looking at what happened and what was said in Baghdad reaches one conclusion: A big power hostile to Egypt was born and matured, and Egypt must take that into serious consideration. Political analysts have a right to wonder on what I based myself in my predictions or what political facts led me to this conclusion.

This reminds me of what took place in Egypt with the power centers. All the people at that time wondered what basis I used to deal with them alone and to liquidate them in one blow. Those who ask and wonder have a right to do so, because those who held the centers of power had control over the army, the police, the central security service, the radio, the television, the press, the vanguard organization, the public intelligence, and the known subversive elements.

I remember that when I assumed the presidency of the republic I told the centers of power: Listen, may God guide you. I would like to tell you who I am. Either I rule or I go back home, because I will never allow anyone to play behind my back or allow any other internal or external power to impose on Egypt any formula for thinking or any system for application. Under the Constitution, I am responsible for Egypt. On the basis of this responsibility, I will not permit anyone, whatever his position, to exceed his limits. I will not give up any right that I have, and I will not take lightly any powers given to me to defend the rights of the people. However, what I am saying now is not the answer to the question of what power or basis I used to liquidate the power centers.

I repeat that I do not possess supernatural powers, but I can, with coolheadedness, analyze the political positions, however complex they may be. I do not assault events, nor do I imagine that if I close my eyes to them they will disappear. However, I know, with political sense, the limits of my ability and the abilities of others. I say now that those who held the centers of power were crumbly figures. They were like "straw figures" that walk on two legs.

I took it upon myself always to depend on a firm base in my rule. If the ground under me is not solid, strong, and firm, it would be better for me and for my country if I were to resign and return to my village. This is still my method and aim today. I do not feel out of place or strange when approaching the power centers in the Arab East, either--Saddam, Khaddam, Al-Asad, Al-Qadhdhafi, and some oil shaykhs who have deluded themselves that with money they can buy history and peoples.

My prediction at the beginning of this year that Syria would be the first state to suffer birth pangs was not the result of political skill or brilliant thinking. The political events--that is to say, the bloody inflammatory fabric which was used to tailor the dress for the newborn in Syria--were evident to us. Syria is involved up to its ears in Lebanon. Syria is suffering from a savage disintegration at the hands of the 'Alawite Ba'thist Party and as a result of the police terror and the physical liquidation of everyone who contemplates opposing Hafiz al-Asad and his brother Rif'at al-Asad or the conflicting decisions issued by the committees, cadres and bases of the heroes and commandoes among the philosophers of the 'Alawite Ba'th.

I am not inventing anything nor am I forcibly holding the fingers of the people to place them on the ailing spots in the body of Syria. All this is evident and has been reported by the world press and radios.

What has happened in Lebanon constitutes a great disappointment for President al-Asad, who was preparing himself to assume the leadership of the Arab nation. The entire Arab nation has maintained silence about the massacres in Lebanon. Not one person in the new Baghdad pact--not the petroleum shaykhs nor even Yasir 'Arafat--said one single word about them. I feel no need to volunteer an explanation for this because the explanation is clear. Because of the Syrian failure in Lebanon and in order to compensate for this failure, Syria entered into negotiations with the Tikriti Ba'th in Iraq with a view to uniting the two wings of the Ba'th Party and giving its leadership to Hafiz al-Asad, the one who amalgamated Syria and Iraq and conquered Lebanon and Syria. This violated the most basic principles of history.

The differences between the two countries are enormous and well known. The attempt to reconcile conflicting views and dry the tears and blood is nothing more than putting salt on a wound. The end result of all this was that Iraq accused Syria of plotting a military coup in Iraq. President al-Asad went to the Havana conference hoping to find an opportunity to meet with Saddam Husayn and deceive Saddam Husayn or apologize to him for what had happened. Saddam Husayn, however, refused to sit with Al-Asad anywhere or for any reason, despite all the attempts at mediation. President al-Asad visited Libya before going to Cuba. This visit was a national insult because no Arab leader has ever insulted another Arab leader the way Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi has insulted Hafiz al-Asad. He insulted Hafiz al-Asad personally as well as his people, but what ethics ban, the petroleum permits.

I can say that the Baghdad-Damascus axis on which the new Baghdad pact states depended to become a weapon directed against Egypt has turned to their hearts and pockets. The two 'Alawite and Tikriti wings of the Ba'th Party have broken up. The Fahi-Saddam axis is still dreaming about Arab leadership and about striking at Egypt and starving the Egyptian people. It is essential that I should ask: Does Saudi Arabia comprehend the dimensions of what has happened in Lebanon? Is Saudi Arabia aware of what is taking place in the entire Arab East, and does it know where the winds of change or say the storms of change and the earthquakes of alteration are heading?

I often feel annoyed when I find myself compelled to say something and repeat it often. Repetition is boring to the listeners as well as to the speaker. However, people engaged in politics are doomed to do so often, particularly if they suddenly discover that many heads of state do not read or think and that there is a need for somebody to force them to read and think. I know very well that thinking is a destiny. Many rich people believe it is a luxury. We belong to the kind of people who would die if they did not think. They belong to the type of people who would die if they did think. To them, thinking is a burden they can do without. Are those who think on their behalf aware of the reality of the Arab nation, or is this clear, obvious and blatant reality hidden from their eyes? This is why I find myself compelled to say something and then repeat it, hoping that repetition will do some good.

Iraq used to boast to the Arab nation about the eternal stability of its regime and leadership. The violent change which has taken place among the revolution's guardians and trustees in Iraq made Saddam Husayn weep when seeing his twin soul 'Abd al-Jalil hanged. Saddam Husayn did not weep in sorrow over a man's death, but because the person who betrayed him was his closest friend who betrayed the revolution. Therefore Saddam Husayn turned to a violent rearrangement of the new house. Violence in the concept of the Iraqi Ba'th means dragging; that is, dragging a person in the street until he dies or execution by hanging, which is the shortest torture and therefore meted to friends and relatives.

Question: Mr President, when the revolution of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni broke out in Iran you described it as the third revolution in the world after the French revolution and the Soviet revolution. Despite this, Egypt, for practical political reasons, has not tried to contact leader Khomeyni or to water down its strong support for the shah of Iran. You have done this despite the fact that certain big powers which had supported the shah fully contacted Khomeyni. When your excellency more than once offered the shah asylum in Egypt, people were afraid that relations between Egypt and Iran might deteriorate.

Did you include in your calculations what has now become of the Khomeyni revolution? One description of what happened in Iran says that leader Khomeyni is like someone who hijacked a plane and its passengers and then threw its captain out the window. He and the passengers supporting him then discovered that neither he nor any of the passengers could fly the plane.

Answer: This simile is accurate to a large extent. I saw the Khomeyni revolution as a great event. The man prepared for this revolution from afar and he watched what was going on in his country. People looked up to him and saw him as their answer and guide out of the imperial wrong-doing. This is an internal matter. It does not concern us who was chosen by the Iranian people, but at the same time we harbor love for them and we wish them peace and prosperity.

As for our attitude toward the shah of Iran, it is an ethical attitude. The man gave Egypt a lot of support in times of crisis and he never hesitated to support Egypt for one moment when many others had abandoned Egypt. I do not believe that any of the Egyptian people, who appreciate brothers and friends, will forget this great favor of this man. It would have been unethical to shake the hands of this man with one hand and shake the hands of Khomeyni with the other. A big surprise was, however, sprung by the Khomeyni revolution. It exploited the misery of the people and the injustice to which they were subjected, but it did not give the people any immediate alternative. It turned the people against one another. Everywhere bullets are flying and victims falling. All the state's services have been disrupted and Iran, once one of the world's richest countries, has become one of the world's poorest. Khomeyni was not content with charging the people's feelings with hatred and bitterness: He aroused quarrels among the men of religion. What happened in Iran itself was not sufficient. He terrorized the Gulf states and incited the Shi'ites in the Arab states and aroused the Sunnite Kurds in Iran, as well as the Arabs of Iran. Iraqi arms and planes entered and Shi'ite blood was shed in Iran and in Iraq where all the [Shi'ite] holy places are--in An-Najaf and Karbala'.

The fingers of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni extended to Pakistan, too, and the Soviet Union was alarmed and concerned about the Islamic states adjacent to Iran.

Instead of finding a pilot for the hijacked plane, Khomeyni appointed himself head of state and leader, giving himself right, power and holiness. In addition to Khomeyni, there is a supreme Islamic Revolution Council and, in addition, there are the Islamic guards who kill anyone they like without regard for anything. Most of those who carry out the executions are young boys.

I said at the beginning of this year that after this revolution Iran would not have stability for 10 years to come. This is clear now because Iran, which once had a daily income of $60 million, is not earning that much in a whole month, and if the anarchy continues for another year it will not earn that much in a year. Can Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni control the men of religion or these groups which have full authority to kill and jail and to incite sedition in the Gulf states?

A certain ayatollah has declared that Bahrain is an Iranian state and that it would be better for it to annex itself to Iran willingly instead of being annexed by force, for the majority in Bahrain consists of Shi'ite Arabs and Iranians.

In Kuwaiti, we have heard and read that the state will strike with an iron fist at anyone who arouses sectarian or racial differences. We were surprised by this high (?tone) and then we learned that the nephew of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni had incited the Shi'ites in Kuwait.

What many people do not know is that the turn of Dubai, which is the pivot of the UAE, will come because most of the people of Dubai are Iranians.

Who can now say that Bahrain is an independent sovereign state and that the problem of its annexation to Iran came to an end at the United Nations? Who can now give Bahrain sound sleep in peace? There is not one man in the region who knows his destiny and stands on solid ground, except the sultan of Oman. Saudi Arabia has asked the United States to send it F-15 planes to fly in the skies of Riyadh and other towns to demonstrate U.S. power and to intimidate Iran, or Iraq, or the Gulf statelets which are subservient to Saudi Arabia.

Question: Mr President, despite the fact that the rejectionist stands are clear, one stand is still vague. King Hassan II is one of the most intelligent and informed of the Arab politicians. He was the first to support the peace initiative. For this reason his joining those who boycotted Egypt was a shock to the conscience of the people in Egypt and in the Arab countries. Although he tried to twist his rejection or make it indirect, he eventually joined them and hosted them in his country. Then the latest stand emerged of looking to Egyptian support for his stand on those demanding independence for the Sahara.

Answer: King Hassan's stand saddened me because he is a dear friend. He is also a shrewd politician who is unmatched among the Arab politicians. However, King Hassan must have been subjected to a very great temptation. Faced with this temptation, he was weakened by his domestic stand, his (?problems) with the Moroccan politicians and the support that the POLISARIO forces, which are demanding the liberation of the Sahara from Morocco, received. The POLISARIO forces are receiving arms from the Soviet Union, men from Cuba and Algeria, and funds from Libya. I believe that Saudi Arabia deceived him and put him in the rejection front. The Saudi way of persuading King Hassan was to use Moroccan politicians who are just as evil as the politicians of the Arab East, such as Saddam, Khaddam and others. I do not want to predict anything now, but I hope that King Hassan will succeed in eliminating these politicians before they eliminate him. King Hassan's (?clear) weak point must be the fact that he relied on Saudi Arabia to heal the rift between him and Algeria and Libya so that he would be free to resist the POLISARIO. As for Mauritania, it was paid twice the price by Saudi Arabia and Libya to declare it was not a party in the Sahara; in other words, there are now only three parties: Morocco, Algeria and Libya. This was another stab in the back to King Hassan.

The mercenary forces then advanced to the depths of Morocco, and 800 Moroccans were killed, injured or taken prisoner. This caused great joy in Libya. The Libyan radio carried songs and dances day and night celebrating what befell the Arab Moroccans exactly as it did when King Faysal, may God have mercy on his soul, was assassinated. No Arab king or president denounced the crime of shedding Arab blood with Arab funds and arms. Only Egypt took action, proceeding from its responsibility, moral values and the love and gratitude it harbors for the fraternal Moroccan people. Egypt told the Moroccan king that it makes no difference that there are no relations between us, but we reject the shedding of the innocent blood being shed by Moroccan politicians who are obeying the Fahd-Saddam axis. This is what is happening, although the Moroccan armed forces were the most courageous Arab forces. Their heroism was obvious in the Golan battles.

Egypt will support the stand of the Moroccan king and people despite the fact that at a time when Egyptian arms are arriving in Morocco, the Moroccan politicians continue to attack and distort the Egyptian people in their papers.

Our wonder will not come to an end if we learn that Libya is giving arms to Ethiopia against Arab Somalia and that Libya is demanding that Eritrea enter a federation with Ethiopia, since this would be better for it. We can go back to al-Qadhdhafi's outcries and the accusations of treason he has leveled against the entire Arab nation because it sacrificed the Eritrean revolutionaries. We do not need to ask who put the words in Al-Qadhdhafi's mouth. Of course it was the Soviets. Despite this, Al-Qadhdhafi and others are bragging that they are the protectors of the Arab nation and solidarity.

Those subservient to Saudi Arabia went to Tripoli during the 1 September celebrations. Prince 'Abdallah, the third man in Saudi Arabia, went and so did the heir apparent of Bahrain, the prime minister of Kuwait and the amir of the emirates, Shaykh Zayid. What is more strange than all this, and for the information of all these people who definitely do not know, Saudi Arabia and Libya are planning together against Sudan as a first step against Egypt. The axis which does the planning is the Fahd-Saddam axis. Saddam is happier than Fahd because Fahd does everything Saddam wants.

Do I need to refer to Lebanon? It is a country which has been living for the past 5 years on murder, slaughter, demolition, destruction, homelessness and intercommunal fighting, while the 'Alawite Ba'th is establishing an Arab leadership over the ruins and on Palestinian blood and the remnants of the Maronites. Although these facts are known, no one in Baghdad referred to them at all, and no one objected that communist Yemen blew up the president of North Yemen. When someone from the Baghdad pact got the courage to denounce what communist Yemen had done, he retracted what he said immediately and withdrew as if nothing has happened. In fact, something has happened: there is no objection to one head of state assassinating another head of state. We and the political analysts must ask whether this is the exemplary method of ruling peoples and solving their problems and achieving peace for them. Is what happened in Baghdad and other capitals which reject peace indicative of their ability to do something useful or to provide a positive alternative? Even if they do nothing, are the positive international moves which Egypt has carried out wrong? If they are wrong, then what is right?

We have never claimed that there is only one way to solve the Palestinian problem. The proof is that we have tried many ways. But with wisdom and logic, and through the peoples' respect for us and our respect for ourselves, we found an honorable and practical way. If this way is not greatly respected by the Arabs, we are awaiting their ideal way. There is still a long way to go. They can start from where we started or from where we ended, as long as our objective is the same. We all see what they are attempting now. I can only wish success to everyone with good intentions, firm determination and a sincere will.

Question: Mr President, at a recent popular gathering you announced that Egypt will reassess its relations with the Arab states which have taken an offending attitude toward the Egyptian people and which have decided to starve them. Your tone of voice, when you announced this to the world, was high, indicating that Egypt would take a strong measure or a concrete decision.

Is it not possible that such a statement was made at a time of anger--and no one blames you if you were angry. What they did and said against Egypt cannot be tolerated by anyone. Many Egyptian citizens in the rejectionist states suffer twice--once when they hear and read and another when they keep silent. Can you, Mr President, explain exactly what you mean?

Answer: I am not in a state of anger, and I do not act out of excitement. I spend much time thinking and preparing. The decision may appear as a surprise, as though it came out spontaneously, but the truth is that I take my time in adopting decisions. I may take a lenient attitude toward attacks on me personally, but I cannot take a lenient attitude regarding what affects Egypt.

But before I answer your question, I must ask this important question: Why did the Arab states break off relations with Egypt? Egypt broke off relations with five states, which called themselves the rejectionist states, namely, Syria, Iraq, Libya, Algeria and the communist gang in Yemen. The reason for this severance of relations was the position which these states took on the Camp David agreements. Did Camp David harm the Arab position or the Palestinian issue? The answer is no. This is because the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty demand autonomy for the Palestinians after 5 years, beginning from the date when the elections are completed. We are demanding an immediate end to the Israeli military government and Israeli withdrawal to security points; the formation of a Palestinian police force; and the release of Palestinians from detention camps and jails. Three years after the start of the transition period, they would sit down together to decide their fate. What is the disagreement between us and all the Arabs? Is the disagreement that they want the West Bank and the Gaza Strip to remain under Israeli occupation and for the treaty with Israel not to lead to the liberation of the Arab territory--because Egypt is an Arab state? Do they consider Egyptian territory not Arab, and therefore, we have no right to liberate it? I do not think that any Arab leader would have been able to say what I said inside Israel, in the Knesset, in Haifa, and in the United States.

The gist of the matter is that there is no difference between us and the Arabs on anything. However, there is an old hatred and a struggle for Arab leadership. Egypt is not a party to this conflict because Egypt is a leader by virtue of its own structure, whether they like it or not. It is a leader in both defeat and victory. The decision of war and peace is an Egyptian decision.

There is no strategic difference among us on the aims. The only problem is that certain Arab leaders believe they can buy leadership with money. Therefore, they have resorted to abusive words which I, regrettably, find myself compelled to use. They use these abusive terms to attack Egypt, which is the mother, head, heart and strength of all of them. They have severed their relations. Some funny states like Djibouti, Mauritania, Tunisia and the gang of the communists in Yemen, which are Saudi satellites, went along with them. The object was to insult the Egyptian people and starve them as a punishment in order to get rid of their leadership, after which honey and milk would flow.

Is it reasonable after this attack that the relations between Egypt and the Arab states should be restored to same degree of respect and appreciation by the Egyptians for the brothers, partners or states? We severed our relations with the United States and the Soviet Union when these two states went beyond their limits in their dealings with Egypt.

The issue does not concern me alone, as the Saudis are trying to depict. It is the issue of the entire Egyptian people. Will this people implement their wishes and submit to them? Will the Egyptian people tell them, as others do, may God prolong your life?

There must be a new method of dealing with these Arab states. There must be no new relations with them. I am in the process of preparing a full document on what Egypt has done and what the other Arab states have done throughout history, particularly from the time of the establishment of the Arab League up to now. I will submit this document to the Egyptian people for debate. What has happened was not an attack against my person but an attack against the Egyptian people. This document will be submitted to all the organizations in Egypt for debate. It will be submitted to the People's Assembly, the cabinet, the trade unions and organizations, and the Egyptian people will then decide on the matter. The decision will not be by an individual for the sake of an individual, as Saudi Arabia believes. It believes that I am the only obstacle, despite the fact that I was one of the closest friends of Saudi Arabia. May God have mercy on Faysal for he was a wise man indeed.

We must pinpoint the attitude of all sides and all they have said and done for the Palestinian cause, in the name of which all sorts of crimes were committed. Moreover, we must find out what the Palestinians themselves have done. After this, the Egyptian people will decide on how our relations with them will be. It is time for everybody to know his size and the distance which separates him from the Egyptian people, who have turned them into the sixth power in the world and filled their coffers at the expense of the blood of the Egyptian people's sons.

We will not be revealing a secret--and this is a regrettable fact--when we say that the political history books describe some of these states as a social entity or structure which does not have the known characteristics of a state. This must be taken into account.

Question: Recently, Mr President, Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin said in the PDRY that the Soviet Union did not ask you to meet with Golda Meir, since this would have been a kind of capitulation to Israel, which triumphed over us in the 1967 war and occupied Sinai, the Golan and the West Bank. Has the Soviet Union said such a thing before or is this the first time? Kosygin chose to say this on the first anniversary of the Camp David agreement.

Answer: The Soviet Union perplexes me. It believes that history is the enormous moving and creative force for all human relations. It gives history the status of a god, a god it worships. Despite this, the Soviets deny history, these extraordinary creative characteristics, making it stagnant and repetitious. The Soviets repeat themselves. No matter how many times their theories are proved wrong, they do not give them up. They have known, understood and tried me in many situations, and despite this they still make the same mistakes. When I asked them for something, they would take a long time to answer, or when it became too late, they never answered at all. Mr Kosygin's stand must have been in response to Castro's failure in Cuba to get Egypt and the peace agreements condemned or in response to my remark that neither the Soviets nor their lackeys such as Castro and others would have condemned the Camp David agreement if it had been called the Tashkent agreement. I must go back a bit to what I said 5 years ago. The Russians thought that I should meet with Golda Meir, as happened between Indian Prime Minister Shastri and Pakistani Prime Minister Ayub Khan. When I was in Moscow, our ambassador, Dr Murad Ghalib, came to me and said that Kosygin had asked his advice on whether to make such a proposal to me. Dr Ghalib, however, advised Kosygin not to do such a thing, warning that it would lead to a catastrophe in bilateral relations. Ghalib said to Kosygin: As an ambassador I cannot mention such a thing to President as-Sadat. This is one of the stories I narrated about the October War and the Soviet attempt to exert all sorts of pressure on Hafiz al-Asad to prevent him from sharing in any military action with me to change the Arab situation.

If the Tashkent story was related to me by the Egyptian ambassador, the story of Soviet pressure on Syria was related to me by Hafiz al-Asad himself. They warned him against taking part in the war alongside Egypt, which would be pushed into the Suez Canal within 2 hours. They said he should stay where he was and he would win everything without war--that is, the leadership of the Arab nation.

It happened--and this is a known story--that on the evening of 6 October--6 hours after the start of the war--the Soviet ambassador asked to see me. I met with him. He told me that Hafiz al-Asad had asked the Soviet leadership to work for a cease-fire. It was a shock to me. The battle was imperative. It was necessary to form an Arab position, asking Faysal--God bless his soul--How can we stop the fighting? While I was still under the influence of the shock from what I had heard, the Soviet ambassador told me: This is an official notification. If you wish to confirm it, contact your partner Hafiz al-Asad.

I said: This is what I am going to do, of course--although I exclude the possibility that Al-Asad would ask for that. Nevertheless, inform your government, whether what Al-Asad has requested is true or not, that I will not stop the fighting until its objective is achieved.

I cabled Hafiz al-Asad, and the answer came 24 hours later. At the same moment, the Soviet ambassador came to me and I told him that Hafiz al-Asad did not request anything of the sort. The ambassador's reply was that he had a second request which said: From the Soviet leadership, I officially communicate to you the second request from Syria for a cease-fire.

Then came a third request from Syria for a cease-fire. I asked the Soviet ambassador to tell the Soviet leaders to stop interfering in my relations with Al-Asad.

After these three requests, Kosygin came to Egypt and spent 4 days trying to convince me of the need for a cease-fire. After I rejected the three requests and rejected Kosygin's efforts, Brezhnev himself contacted President Tito and told him: Tell your mad friend Anwar as-Sadat to cease fire, because Syria has requested a cease-fire three times. Kosygin went to see Tito, and could not convince him that the continuation of the fighting posed a danger to Syria and to the progressive forces in the region. Tito told him that he would not intervene in this matter.

Tito sent 120 tanks to Egypt with fuel and ammunition. They were unloaded at Alexandria Port and sent to the battle. Now we have a right to ask Mr Kosygin: Is it not true that he came to Egypt? Isn't it true what Brezhnev told President Tito, who is still alive? Finally, why has Kosygin not denied the Tashkent story for the past 5 years? The Soviet Union continues to repeat itself. IZVESTIYA said that the Camp David agreements contain secret clauses, like the first and second disengagement agreements. It is really regrettable that they find those who believe them in the Arab nation, despite the premeditated lies and continuous deception. But what can we do? There are many people in the seats of power who lack manners.

AS-SADAT ISSUES INSTRUCTIONS TO GHALI ON FUTURE MOVES

NC250735 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 25 Sep 79 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat received Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali yesterday evening. Our radio correspondent has learned that President as-Sadat issued instructions concerning a plan for diplomatic moves which Ghali submitted to his excellency. The plan is aimed at exerting intensive efforts on various international levels.

The plan is based on active Egyptian moves in the near and distant future to demonstrate to the world the leading and constructive role that Egypt is playing at this crucial stage of our national struggle. The plan is aimed at achieving what we have begun with the peace initiative and at regaining the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people within the framework of a comprehensive peaceful solution to the Middle East problem.

GHALI ADDRESSES SEMINAR ON ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS

NC242051 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 24 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that the Arab Republic of Egypt has declared since the first peace steps that it will adhere to its stand. The peace that Egypt wants does not mean that it will give up what is right. In his speech to the Knesset, President as-Sadat stressed the need for establishing a comprehensive peace in the Middle East, for Israel's withdrawal from the occupied land and for the removal of the settlements. In all stages of the talks, Egypt has adhered to this stand, has warned against the continuation of the Israeli policy on settlements and has stressed that the settlements are illegal.

Ghali further said that President as-Sadat sent a message to President Jimmy Carter on 17 September last year stressing the need for an Israeli government pledge to evacuate all the Israeli settlements in Sinai before beginning the negotiations to conclude the treaty with Israel. Egypt has succeeded in removing the Israeli settlements in Sinai and is now insisting on the need to remove the settlements from the occupied Arab territory.

This was contained in a speech Dr Ghali delivered at the opening of the international seminar on Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territory, which was convened this evening at the Arab League General Secretariat.

Ghali said: It is time Israel realizes that the establishment of security and stability does not mean the usurpation of rights. The establishment of peace can only be based on the strong foundations of mutual confidence and good intentions. Ghali stressed that Egypt would not give up its stand and its principles. It will continue to proceed firmly and deliberately along the path of peace, with faith in its rights and in the justice of its cause. Because of the support of the good forces and the peace-loving people, Egypt is confident that it will succeed despite all difficulties in achieving the legitimate aspiration of the people of the area for a peace based on justice.

Ghali urged the international seminar to become interested in studying both the reasons that prompt certain Israeli elements inside and outside the government to insist on establishing settlements and the practical measures that can be taken to resist this policy.

VICE PRESIDENT MUBARAK LEAVES FOR VISIT TO MUSCAT

NC250956 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0928 GMT 25 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 25 September--Vice President Husni Mubarak left Cairo this morning for Muscat on a 3-day visit to Oman. He will convey to Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id, the ruler of the Sultanate of Oman, a verbal message from President Anwar as-Sadat concerning developments in the Middle East situation and important international issues. He will also hold talks with Sultan Qabus on developments in the situation in the area, the results of President as-Sadat's talks in Haifa and the results of the vice president's talks in Washington and Vienna.

TALKS WITH VIETNAMESE PREMIER BEGIN 24 SEP

JN242013 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1845 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 24 September--The Iraqi-Vietnamese talks began here this evening. The Iraqi side was headed by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim and the Vietnamese side was headed by Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo member.

The two sides discussed the existing relations between the two countries and ways to strengthen these relations. They also discussed topics pertaining to current Arab and international developments. Their views were congruent with regard to issues of mutual interest.

At the outset of the talks, 'Izzat Ibrahim welcomed the Vietnamese guest on behalf of the Iraqi party, government and people. Iraq, he added, highly appreciates this visit, which will certainly achieve positive and important results along the road of strengthening cooperation between the two friendly countries. The RCC vice chairman lauded the Vietnamese people's struggle and sacrifices for the sake of achieving their freedom, independence and the reconstruction of their homeland.

Pham Van Dong expressed pleasure over this visit and his confidence that it will achieve good results in the interest of the two friendly countries. He praised Iraq's efforts aimed at building a prosperous society.

The Vietnamese official arrived in Baghdad earlier today on a 3-day visit to Iraq.

Pham Van Dong Statement

JN241130 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1102 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 24 Sep--Pham Van Dong, premier of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Vietnamese Communist Party Politburo member, has declared that in view of Iraq's struggle against imperialism and Zionism, it has been able to play a prominent role and assume a high stature in the nonalined movement and the international community.

In a statement to INA, Pham Van Dong said that the Iraqi people, under President Saddam Husayn's leadership, have achieved great victories in consolidating their national independence, defending their sovereignty, gaining control of their mutual resources and building their country.

Pham Van Dong said that the Vietnamese people are paying close attention to developments in Iraq since the outbreak of the 17 July revolution, which effectively contributed to consolidating the Arab nation's struggle for national independence and social progress.

Pham Van Dong expressed the thanks and appreciation of the Vietnamese Government and people to the Iraqi people, under the leadership of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, for the aid and support Iraq rendered in Vietnam's consolidation of its independence and in its victory over its imperialist enemies.

Pham Van Dong reaffirmed the Socialist Republic of Vietnam's support for the Palestinian Arab people's just struggle to regain their legitimate national rights and to establish their independent state on the soil of Palestine.

Pham Van Dong praised the sixth nonalined conference's success. He affirmed Vietnam's willingness to participate in this movement's progress, in order to achieve peace and national independence in the world.

In conclusion, Pham Van Dong expressed confidence that his visit to Iraq will contribute effectively to the consolidation and development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and Vietnam.

PFLP-GC, BA'TH PARTY ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

JN212057 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 21 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Sep--The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the PFLP-General Command have stressed the need to escalate the armed struggle in the occupied territories and to provide the proper atmosphere that would enable the people living under occupation to stand fast and confront the Zionist enemy's settlement policy.

The two sides stressed the need to foil the conspiracies of the Zionist enemy--traitor As-Sadat's ally--aimed at imposing autonomy in the occupied West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

In a statement issued today at the end of a visit by PFLP-GC delegation under the front's secretary general, the PFLP-GC and the Ba'th Party called for a firm commitment to the resolutions of the Baghdad summit and Arab economy and foreign ministers conferences and for efforts to constantly confront the dangers threatening our Arab nation at this crucial stage.

The two sides noted that the fierce onslaught waged by world imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism, the Zionist entity, the regime of traitor As-Sadat and all the forces of agentry in the area, is aimed at weakening the Arab position which rejects the Camp David and Washington agreements and preparing for other parties to join the treacherous settlement course.

The two sides also noted that the ferocious onslaught requires the mobilization of all Arab potentials and the availability of sound pan-Arab requisites that would enable our nation to defeat this onslaught, wipe out all forms of conspiracies and treacherous settlements and enable the Arab nation to puruse its mission of civilization in the world.

Upon reviewing the situation in the Lebanese arena and the conspiracies against Lebanon's unity and Arabism, the two sides agreed to exert Arab efforts to protect southern Lebanon and end the sufferings of our Lebanese and Palestinian people there as a result of the barbaric aggression to which they are being subjected at the hands of the Zionist enemy and its allies with the purpose of ending the Palestinian armed presence as a first step toward imposing the capitulatory settlement.

The two sides stressed that Palestinian national unity is of utmost importance to the Arab central cause, the Palestinian cause. The two sides also agreed to do their best to achieve this unity on the basis of the political and organizational programs that were approved at the Palestine National Council's 14th session.

The PFLP-GC praised the Ba'th Party's constant and principled position in support of the Palestinian revolution to achieve the pan-Arab objectives of liberating Palestinian soil and confronting the conspiracy to impose a settlement.

The PFLP GC-delegation also highly appreciated the efforts of the Ba'th Party and the revolution in Iraq and their constant and principled position in support of the Palestinian and Arab cause [words indistinct].

The two sides also considered it necessary to entrench the national socialist line in the Palestinian and Arab arenas. They also agreed on the need for consultation and coordination on all important issues of the Palestinian and Arab revolutions.

Delegation Leaves

JN211917 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1835 GMT 21 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 21 Sep--A PFLP-General Command delegation led by Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the front, left Baghdad this evening at the end of a weeklong visit to Iraq.

In a predeparture statement Jibril praised Iraq's pan-Arab [qawmiyah] and progressive positions represented in the unlimited support for the the high sense of responsibility toward the Palestinian cause.

Jibril outlined Iraq's historic role in uniting the Arabs and confronting the conspiracies against the Arab nation and its fateful causes.

Jibril said: The Iraqi revolution and people are a true guarantee for the continuity of the struggle without relinquishing national and pan-Arab rights.

Jibril added that the talks he held during the visit were positive and very fruitful.

Jibril pointed out that he met with Arab Ba'th Party National Command officials with whom he discussed developments in the situation in the Arab arena and the imperialist-Zionist onslaught to annihilate the Arab people in Palestine and Lebanon.

The delegation accompanying Jibril was made up of Talal Naji, front assistant secretary genera; Fadl Shurur and 'Umar ash-Shihabi, member of the Political Bureau; and Mustafa Radwan, secretary of the front's Central Committee.

ATH-THAWRAH WARNS IRAN AGAINST INTERVENTION IN GULF

JN240834 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0752 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, 24 Sep--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH published a strong warning to Iran against involvement in any adventures, subversive attempts or the instigation of groups of citizens in any Arab Gulf country.

ATH-THAWRAH, the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party organ, says in its editorial today that criminal hands touching any part of the Arab homeland will be amputated by a sword, shattering their sick dreams of expansion and aggression.

ATH-THAWRAH says that the ruling forces in Iran, which, contrary to all logic, are still occupying the three Arab islands, are now trying to play with fire by instigating their agents and interfering in the Arab Gulf states' affairs, as well as by making provocative statements, including the demand to annex Bahrain.

ATH-THAWRAH says that Iraq has always adhered to a policy of protecting the area's security and stability, avoiding interference in its domestic affairs, safeguarding the freedom of navigation for all on this vital waterway, for the benefit of all the world's peoples, and rejecting the use of force in resolving regional disputes.

ATH-THAWRAH asserts that Iraq has always called on the area's states to remain free of the great powers' strategic struggle and to avoid serving as the area or focal point of this struggle. The paper explains that the only loser in this would be the Arab nation and its goals of unity, liberation and social justice.

The paper asserts that Iraq is eager to achieve cooperation and to uphold the principle of the area's stability. Iraq has denied opportunity to the imperialists and those with ambitions and has foiled many threats and aggressive adventures intended to occupy the oilfields. Iraq has also toppled plans for both overt and covert alliances.

ATH-THAWRAH SAYS U.S. ADVISES ISRAEL TO BUY ARAB LANDS

JN250911 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0815 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Excerpts] Baghdad, at Sep--The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH has declared that the United States is being hypocritical when it tries to pretend that it is concerned about the enemy's decision to allow the Zionists to purchase Arab lands and property.

ATH-THAWRAH says in an article today that the United States "advised the enemy to adopt such a decision as an alternative to the scandalous practice of confiscating Arab lands."

ATH-THAWRAH explains that the Zionist decision is completely in line with the autonomy plot intended to create a new fait accompli by changing the demographic characteristics in the occupied Arab areas. The objective underlying the U.S. concern is to persuade some people to join the process of capitulationist settlement and to approve the U.S. concept of "mutual recognition" and Palestinian rights.

ATH-THAWRAH says that the Zionist decision was coupled with an intensification of U.S.-Zionist meetings and efforts to overcome the so-called "obstacles to applying the autonomy plan," and has invoked further resistance on the part of the occupied areas' masses to this plan, reflected in their continued rejection of it and their determination to boycott it firmly and decisively.

ATH-THAWRAH also says that events are constantly proving that the act of supporting the U.S. peace will not liberate land or regain usurped rights and that only the enemy and his U.S. partner can reap the benefits and gains.

KING HUSAYN MEETS WITH U.S. SECRETARY OF STATE VANCE

JN250623 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Text] At his place of residence in New York at 1500 Jordan time today, His Majesty King Husayn received U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and a number of his top aides. They reviewed the current international issues on the agenda of the 34th UN General Assembly session, foremost of which is the Middle East crisis.

During the meeting, his majesty stressed the importance of achieving an all-embracing solution to the problem and of realizing a just peace based on UN resolutions and on restoration of the Palestinian people's national and legitimate right to determine their future in their national homeland. The two sides discussed their ideas on the achievement of a just and comprehensive peace in the area. They also discussed southern Lebanon and bilateral relations.

Following the meeting, Vance said that he and the U.S. administration will listen with interest to His Majesty King Husayn's speech at the United Nations tomorrow. He added that the international community looks forward to achieving a full settlement of the Middle East problem.

The meeting was attended by Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hasan Ibrahim and the Jordanian ambassador to the United States. Tomorrow his majesty will meet with several foreign ministers, including those of France and Japan. He will also hold talks with UN Secretary General Dr Kurt Waldheim.

Meets With Jesse Jackson

JN241259 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Text] At his place of residence in New York at about 0100 Jordan time last night, His Majesty King Husayn received Rev Jesse Jackson, one of the founders of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the founder and chairman of the Operation Push organization, and several of his assistants and aides. They held a detailed discussion of the Middle East issue and its developments. They also discussed the Palestine issue.

His Majesty King Husayn explained Palestinian rights and the bases of a just peace in the area to the delegation. His majesty emphasized that black Americans should shoulder a special responsibility in understanding the aspirations of the Palestinian people and those of the Arab peoples and in understanding their suffering in their struggle against racist Zionism.

His Majesty renewed his welcome of the delegation's visit to the Middle East and expressed the hope that the visit will be an important step in the dialog between the Arabs and the U.S. people.

The meeting was attended by Chief of the Hashemite Royal Court 'Abd al-Hamid Sharaf and by Jordan's permanent UN delegate, Dr Hazim Nusaybah.

Jackson will begin a Middle East tour today, during which he will visit Jordan and, along with his accompanying delegation, will become acquainted with the situation in the area. The purpose of Jackson's visit is to strengthen relations between his movement in the United States and the Arab peoples.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION LED BY SITTAH HOLDS TALKS

JN241938 Doha QNA in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Amman, 24 September--Jordanian Information Minister 'Adnan Abu 'Awdah met today with a Palestinian delegation which includes Hamid Abu Sittah, PLO Executive Committee member, head of the Occupied Territories Affairs Department and leader of the Palestinian side in the Palestinian-Jordanian Joint Committee, and Mahmud 'Abbas (Abu Mazin), member of the Palestinian-Jordanian joint committee. Officials of the PLO's Occupied Territories Affairs Department and Jordan's Executive Office for the Affairs of the Occupied Territory attended the meeting.

The QNA correspondent said that the work of the Palestinian-Jordanian Joint Committee for Supporting Steadfastness was discussed during the meeting.

This is the first Palestinian-Jordanian meeting following last week's meeting in Amman between Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and King Husayn of Jordan.

ARMED FORCES COMMANDER IN CHIEF RETURNS FROM GENEVA, UK

JN232157 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 23 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Staff Lt Gen Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, returned to Amman this evening following a brief visit to the United Kingdom.

Asked by the JNA correspondent about the nature of this visit, an official source in the Army General Command said the commander in chief had accompanied His Majesty King Husayn on his visit to the United Kingdom. He attended his majesty's meeting with British Prime Minister Mrs Thatcher. The commander in chief then met with the secretary of state for defense and some Defense Ministry officials. They discussed certain matters which concern the Jordanian Armed Forces.

The commander in chief also attended the meeting which took place between His Majesty King Husayn, His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz in Geneva last Thursday.

CANADIAN ENVOY DEPARTS 21 SEP AFTER TALKS

JN211630 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 21 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Robert Stansfield, the Canadian Government's envoy to the Middle East, left Aqaba airport this afternoon at the end of a visit to Jordan that lasted several days. During the visit, the Canadian envoy met with His Majesty King Husayn, Crown Prince Hasan and senior officials with whom he discussed Jordanian-Canadian relations and ways of strengthening them, the latest developments in the Middle East issue and the consequences of the transfer of the Canadian Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The Canadian envoy was seen off by a number of officials.

SARKIS ADDRESSES NATION ON 3RD ANNIVERSARY OF HIS PRESIDENCY

NC222108 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 22 Sep 79 NC

[22 September speech to the nation by President Sarkis on the third anniversary of his assumption of the presidency--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Oh Lebanese. This is the third anniversary of my assumption of the country's highest responsibility. On such occasions, I have grown accustomed to addressing you--with reality, candor and logic so that you can contemplate with your conscience on the country's past, present and future.

From my position of supreme and enormous responsibility, I review the past 3 years--which is half the difficult and noble term entrusted to me by the noble Chamber of Deputies and which has been enhanced by your confidence and support. I find that every day I affirm by deed, belief and intent the oath I took before God and the country. Today, I do not assert that this dark storm has subsided--for its gusty winds are still penetrating from various corners.

Oh Lebanese: Reviewing the past 3 years, I find that the results--although not up to our and your expectations on all levels--nevertheless exceed the limited capabilities we possess--capabilities which we used under harsh circumstances of which you are all aware. The security which I regarded to be more important than the loaf of bread, has become more prevalent and effective. This should be attributed to the maturing individual and collective awareness which is cooperating with the armed forces, the internal security forces and the fraternal Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF] which have carried out--and are still, I am grateful to say, carrying out--a positive role which enables the country to focus its attention on rebuilding its army and security forces. When I talk about security and the strength of the legal authority, I have to dwell a little on the stage which the rebuilding of our army has reached. None of us dares to imagine a dear and noble country without immunity and dignity. The country can have no immunity and dignity without a strong army. For all the above, we consider the rebuilding of the army to be in our supreme interest. This will enable the army to assume the security tasks in conjunction with the internal security forces on all of our national soil in response to the demands of a conscious population which considers the army to be the main instrument which will rescue the country, restore its security, preserve its dignity and defend its borders. We are doing this despite the fact that the army is being slandered here and there by some elements. At times, these elements hurl defamations against the army. At other times, they cast doubts on it, demoralize it and reject its deployment, so that optimism should not prevail. They want the country to remain a dummy, a body without a hand and a sword without an edge. Yes, we insist on bolstering the army by men and weapons. We insist on this because we insist on retrieving every inch of our territory. By god, I know of no nobler mission in my country than the soldier's mission, nor of a nobler activity for the young generation. I urge Lebanon's virtuous teenagers to join the army's ranks--for this is the best and noblest way to serve Lebanon. I look forward to the day in the near future when the army will assume its full role in the south and everywhere on our land to enforce the sovereignty of the state in all parts of the country.

Oh Lebanese, I will now dwell on the calamity of the south: this dear part of Lebanon which is bleeding, which is suffering from torment and destruction and which is being punished by everybody. But it is also standing fast, adhering to its identity and clinging to its national rights while its territories are being scorched, its towns and villages ravaged, its inhabitants expelled while the vestiges of life fade away and hundred of thousands of refugees stream into other areas--leaving behind their victims and lifetime gains, carrying their suffering on their shoulders and adding new crises to the country's crises, in housing, health, and education.

We have publicized the crisis in the south before the whole world--starting with our Arab brethren. I have frankly spoken with their majesties, their excellencies and their royal highnesses--the Arab kings and leaders--about the true realities. I called on them to join Lebanon in dealing with this crisis by adopting a resolution. All will bear the responsibility for the outcome of this crisis, because it is not just or fair to throw the bulk of a war of attrition on the shoulders of the weakest country confronting Israel and allow it to face Israel alone. This war of attrition aims at its very existence. If Lebanon, in its present state, faces the task of confronting alone the war being waged against it and the Palestinians living in Lebanon, then this task should fall on all the fraternal Arab countries so that each can play a specific role--each according to its abilities. If it is in Lebanon's interest to find a phased nonmilitary formula, then the Arab countries are called on to help Lebanon achieve this formula and insure its implementation. Therefore, I believe Arab solidarity postulates one of the following: Either a collective confrontation or an equal calm which will include Lebanon and the rest of the Arab countries neighboring the occupied territories. On no account should Lebanon--its south and valleys, its north, its capital and mountainside--continue to face alone the outcome of the prevailing situation by exposing its innocent souls to death, its expensive property to destruction and its national pride to humiliation.

While thanking some of the fraternal Arab countries for their aid to Lebanon and the southerners, I wish to point out that this aid is but a temporary and partial remedy; for no one can estimate the support that the south in particular and Lebanon in general need in order to rebuild the country and restore security and tranquillity to its citizens.

On the subject of the south, one must point out the international support and sympathy given to Lebanon and the UN attention to this matter. We stress the numerous resolutions issued by the UN Security Council which UNIFIL is--thankfully--trying to implement within its capacities and powers.

Despite the fact that these gains are still on a limited scale, I hope that UNIFIL--together with the Lebanese Army--will be able, in the near future, to be fully deployed in the south in accordance with the UN Security Council resolution so that the problem in the south can be separated from the Middle East crisis such a solution will allow Lebanon to devote its attention to its urgent and pressing domestic problems.

Oh, citizens, we are living through hard times. I cannot imagine any of you are pleased with the odd practices which are taking place on our soil, as well as the infringements against human life, against the individual and collective rights and against moral values. I hear many denunciations of these alien phenomena, without seeing any practical actions aimed at helping the country combat these deeds through those who possess the power to do so. In view of this peril, which is directed against all and which spares none, I consider it within my right to demand of any Lebanese--whoever he is and wherever he may be--to take on this responsibility because responsibility is part of the civil duty and is not necessarily connected with a seat in power. I must stress to all the national parties that they should cooperate with the state to put a serious and definite end to the bloodshed, the violation of rights and of national and moral values on the altar of selfish desires and riotous deeds.

Some might ask: This is the task of the state, why does it not take this initiative? I affirm that this is the task of the state. However, what is the state? It is the sum of the institutions and organs serving the public welfare. In our system, these institutions stem from the people's will and have no value without this will. I consider it my duty to express, on behalf of the bulk of the population, our desire to safeguard and strengthen this country so that it can carry out its tasks, assume its powers and consolidate its authority so that it will not remain a plundered edifice governed by those who cut its threads to weave their own garments.

Maj Sa'd Haddad Comment

NC231314 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 23 Sep 79 NC

[Statement by Maj Sa'd Haddad, commander of the Free Lebanese Forces reacting to President Ilyas Sarkis' 22 September speech to the nation--live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Lebanese brothers: On the occasion of the third anniversary of Ilyas Sarkis' appointment, by his Syrian masters as president of the occupied Republic of Lebanon, he delivered a beautifully sounding and beautifully composed speech. Had he given some music to his speech, it would have sounded like the qays wa layla song or any other song.

His excellency is satisfied that he was able to maintain the unity of the country and institutions, that he placed security before bread in his priorities, and that he honored his oath. Lebanese brothers: I do not know how he dared appear on the television screen to say his peace with such insolence. Apparently the Syrian intelligence induced him to believe that the Lebanese people have become like lambs and that no one of them would dare look him in the eye and object to what he says. Does he really have a conscience if he can say that his conscience is clear? After what has happened and is still happening in Lebanon there is no doubt that he only knows about conscience as a word.

Where is the unity of land as he claims? Is it the area occupied by UNIFIL? Is it the holy land between the Al-Litani and Az-Zahrani Rivers where it is difficult to enumerate the states and empires in existence there? Does he mean the unity of land where there is Syrian occupation in every sense of the word? Where is this unity of institutions that he speaks about? He also says that security is his first objective, before food. No doubt he is right as far as food is concerned. He was able to take the bread away from the sons of the military men, who have dedicated themselves to defending legitimacy in the south against all its enemies. He was also able to cut livelihood of the people in the occupied areas. The elite of the Lebanese youth are emigrating, leaving Lebanon to aliens and saboteurs.

As for security, there is no doubt that it is established from Tyre in the south to An-Nahr al-Kabir in the north where many armed or unarmed robberies take place! The officers of his legitimate Syrian forces steal cars, take them to Az-Zahrani ani continue to the south or to Al-Masna' where they continue eastward. Bodies are thrown on either side of the roads here and there. People shut themselves in their homes from 1700 every day, not knowing when a saboteur will knock on their doors. This is the greatest proof of the establishment of security! For this he thanked the deterrent forces in carrying out their duties; no doubt that they succeeded.

In addition to what we have already mentioned, they were able to destroy the greatest part of eastern Beirut. They are currently using their agents to create incidents in the free areas. They are the ones who prevent the opening up of the old Sidon road which in turn prevents the army from taking up positions on both sides of the road.

As for the army, Sarkis says that he intends to continue arming and strengthening it. For what reason? It is only permitted to enter the free areas and is prevented from entering other areas such as Tyre, An-Nabatiyah or the heart of the capital to replace the Syrian forces. Doesn't he know that all these arms are of no use before the invaders withdraw from Lebanon, since it would be easy for the invaders to lay their hands on them.

We heard his excellency shed tears about the south and its people. He shed crocodile tears over its people and the Palestinians. He then takes pride in having asked the Arabs to take part in the war against Israel. This is a big joke. Is what you have done to cover up for the Syrian actions against the Lebanese not enough? Now you want to cover up for the Syrians against the Arabs? Don't you know that the Arab states do not want war? What you are doing is justifying Syria's failure in the confrontation, knowing that it is the main cause of the tragedies of the south.

I want to reassure Sarkis that there will be no detente as long as the Syrians and the aliens occupy the greater part of Lebanon. They have dominated the will of the people in that part and paralyzed it.

To satisfy my own conscience, I advise you, Sarkis, to go back to your God and pray to him to rouse your conscience. Then you can go to the United Nations and courageously ask them to assist you in removing the Syrian invaders and the saboteurs from Lebanon--or get away from your prison and join Free Lebanon where you can address the world from its honorable platform--or submit your resignation in practice and not as a show, as you have done in the past. Long live Free Lebanon, sovereign, free, and independent!

ARAB DETERRENT SOURCE SAYS THREE ISRAELI PLANES DOWNED

NC241700 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1635 GMT 24 Sep 79 NC

[Text] A dogfight between Israeli and Syrian planes took place over Al-Mishrif-Ad-Damur area at 1440 today.

A source at the Arab Deterrent Forces Command has said that the dogfight resulted in the downing of three Israeli planes. An AFP report from Tel Aviv, quoting an Israeli military source, indicates that the dogfight which took place in Lebanese airspace resulted in the downing of four Syrian MIG's.

YASIR 'ARAFAT MEETS SARKIS, TALKS TO NEWSMEN

NC241653 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 Sep 79 NC

[Text] At 1550, His Excellency President Ilyas Sarkis received PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat, who was accompanied by Salah Khalaf. The meeting continued until 1715, after which the following dialog took place with 'Arafat: [questions and answers read by announcer]

[Question] Can you describe the atmosphere of your meeting with His Excellency President Sarkis?

[Answer] In fact, this meeting was important considering the present circumstances in the Arab region in view of the changes and developments taking place there. I discussed with His Excellency President Sarkis a number of important issues related to the domestic, Palestinian, Arab and international fronts. I also briefed his excellency on the outcome of my latest visit [presumably to Jordan], in addition to the coordination of work at the United Nations and other common Arab activities. I appreciate this meeting as well as other meetings, which are positive, successful and fruitful.

[Question] In the wake of this meeting, can we expect tangible and practical results--in the south, for instance?

[Answer] Not just in the south; we also expect practical results in whatever is needed to create common relations--such as common, positive and constructive work.

[Question] As you are well aware, today Lebanon is entering the fourth year of President Sarkis' era. What can you say on this occasion?

[Answer] Naturally, I forgot to mention that I sent congratulations and salutations on this happy occasion to President Sarkis on behalf of the Palestinian people and the PLO. I wished him an era of prosperity and stability. The fact that 3 years have elapsed amid such circumstances is enough to demonstrate that the ship will reach--God willing--the shores that all Lebanese, Arabs and Palestinians are looking for.

[Question] As you know, an air battle took place today in Lebanese airspace between Syrian and Israeli fighters.

[Answer] Naturally, I am waiting to hear the results. I cannot speak on this subject until we have the results.

PRIME MINISTER RETURNS FROM DAMASCUS

NC241721 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Prime Minister Salim al-Huss arrived in Beirut from Damascus at 1600. He immediately phoned President Ilyas Sarkis and briefed him on his talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and Syrian officials. Tomorrow at 0900, a meeting will take place between President Sarkis and Prime Minister al-Huss in which Al-Huss will brief the president on the details of his talks in Damascus.

VOL: CONFRONTATION BETWEEN SYRIAN 'ALAWITE, SUNNITE FORCES

NC241533 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 24 Sep 79 NC

[Text] Our correspondents have reported the following security events in the Lebanese arena. A massacre was about to take place a few days ago at Al-Qulay'at military airfield in 'Akkar District between Sunnite and 'Alawite officers and soldiers in the deterrent forces. The two sides assumed combat positions, positioned their armored cars, tanks and heavy machinegun emplacements, and prepared for a confrontation. This occurred after reports were received on the events taking place and the current arguments between the 'Alawites and Sunnites in Syria. The Syrian officers and soldiers on both sides withdrew from their positions only after the intervention of a large detachment of the special unit which was speedily brought from Tripoli. The detachment was commanded by Col Sulayman Hasan. It surrounded members of the belligerent deterrent forces and threatened to shell both sides. The end result of this was that both the 'Alawite and Sunnite officers were arrested and deported to Damascus. The soldiers were distributed in accordance with their political and ideological inclinations and ranks.

MAJOR HADDAD COMMENTS ON PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT

NC211830 Marj 'Uyun Voice of Hope in Arabic 1415 GMT 21 Sep 79 NC

[12 September statement by Major Sa'd Haddad--recorded]

[Text] I have not yet become used to replying to other peoples' statements. However, my attention has been drawn to a statement made by the prime minister of occupied Lebanon. This statement includes important information and facts which might prove useful in opening the eyes of the public to what is happening.

When Al-Huss, the prime minister of occupied Lebanon, met with a delegation of U.S. blacks on 19 September 1979, Al-Huss told them that Israel is responsible for whatever is happening in the south. Thus, it is Israel which has prevented Syria from crossing the red line; it has also prevented the enforcement of Lebanon's sovereignty in the border strip; it made the Palestinians settle in the south and it also preserved the Palestinian pockets in Tyre.

By God, explain to us what this brilliant diplomat means, this genius who has no precedent in history. There is no doubt that he is sorry that he could not push all of Lebanon into Syria's lap. Thus, the south remained intact; and then free Lebanon was created. It exposed and foiled all of his conspiratorial designs against Lebanon.

Does he really believe that Syria is helping him impose Lebanon's legal authority in Lebanon? If so, then why does Syria allow armed foreign elements, Lebanese stooges and renegades to roam freely with their weapons and impose their own laws in areas in which Syrian troops are present? And why did Syria not put an end to the seizure of Ad-Damur, Al-Jiyah al-'Ayshiyah and As-Sa'Idyaht? And why did it not return the original inhabitants of these areas to their homes?

Meanwhile, what has become of Syria's might, Syria's rejectionism and its readiness for confrontation and war? Why did Syria act like an obedient orderly when it was ordered by its commander, the Israeli officer, to stop at the red line; and why did Syria scrupulously implement these orders without wavering, hesitating or voicing bitterness? Where is heroic Syria and what about its allegations that it is willing to wage wars to protect the Palestinian issue and other such big and hollow proclamations? We would like somebody to explain these points to us.

Where are Syria's guns, planes and tanks, and where are they used? Are they used only to hit at Al-Ashrafiyah, 'Ayn ar-Rummanah and other Lebanese quarters? Or to hit at the Sunnites in Latakiya, Tartus and Aleppo? Enough! Enough Syrians; enough demagoguery; enough acting to the people, particularly to the Lebanese and the deprived Sunnites of Syria.

As for the Palestinians; if they are so concerned about Lebanon and the Lebanese, then why do they not withdraw from the south and allow the Lebanese Army to enter so that the inhabitants can have peace of mind? On our part, we pledge that calm, security and happiness will prevail throughout the south.

However, if Israel has placed the Palestinians in the south in order to maintain tension there, does this not mean that the Palestinians are also under Israel's orders? Al-Huss might be right when he says that if they were not doing this, they would have withdrawn from the south--particularly since they are not capable of confronting Israel but are only bringing woes and destruction to the south and its inhabitants. However, it seems as if Al-Huss means something else; it is as if he is saying that Israel should have, during the Al-Litani operation, cleaned up the terrorists not only south of the Al-Litani but from Tyre also and even north of the Al-Litani up to Az-Zahrani. However, Israel has disappointed Al-Huss and, therefore, he is reproving Israel. For his information, we would advise him, and try to make it clear to him, that it is not too late. This time round, all he has to do is to publicly ask Israel--within the hearing of the entire world public to clear the south of the terrorists and their ilk up to Az-Zahrani. Should Israel fail to do so, then he can denounce it at the UN Security Council.

DAMASCUS RADIO ON SYRIAN-ISRAELI DOGFIGHT OVER LEBANON

JN250700 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Yesterday our courageous eagles once again confronted the arrogant Israeli Air Force in Lebanese airspace. They forced the enemy planes to flee toward the occupied territories and prevented them from accomplishing their criminal mission against Lebanon and the Lebanese and Palestinian people.

In so doing, our courageous eagles reaffirmed Syria's serious determination to confront the Israeli Air Force and its vile missions against populated areas and refugee camps in fraternal Lebanon, thus carrying out their pan-Arab [qawmi] duty to protect the Palestinian and Lebanese people and Lebanon's sovereignty. Based on this great and firm decision our eagles fought their fourth battle with Israeli planes yesterday.

A military spokesman has stated the following: At 1449 yesterday, groups of enemy aircraft strafed civilian housing areas and refugee camps in the Ad-Damur area, south of Beirut. Groups of our fighter planes intercepted them and engaged them in an aerial battle, during which two enemy aircraft were hit and the remaining aircraft fled toward the occupied territories. Four of our aircraft were hit and our remaining planes returned safely to base.

Yesterday the REUTER correspondent in Beirut refuted the Zionist enemy's allegations and stressed that he had seen some 20 pieces of plane debris, all carrying English-language inscriptions. The correspondent quoted Western military experts in Beirut as saying that the debris came from a plane of U.S. make. It is noted that the Zionist government's military spokesman had claimed, as usual, that all the Israelis planes returned home safely after they were intercepted by the Syrian planes over Lebanon.

A U.S. State Department spokesman described the dogfight between Syrian and Israeli planes yesterday as a very serious matter. As usual, he called on the parties concerned to exercise self-restraint and placed our legitimate position of the defense of our people, our sovereignty and Lebanon's independence in the same category as the continuing and condemned Israeli aggression against Lebanon, Palestinian and Lebanese civilians and their housing areas.

In Tel Aviv, Israeli papers admitted yesterday that our fighter planes fired air-to-air missiles on the enemy planes that had violated Lebanese airspace last week.

In a dispatch from its military correspondent, the newspaper HA'ARETZ says that the interception of the Israeli planes by Syrian planes took place south of Beirut in the same area where a dogfight between Syrian and Israeli planes occurred last June. A Syrian communique had announced the dogfight, while Israel remained silent. The communique did not report whether the Israeli planes suffered any damage or whether they had replied to the Syrian planes' fire.

LEBANESE PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES, MEETS WITH AL-HALABI

JN241301 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Syrian Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi and his Lebanese counterpart, Salim al-Huss, held a meeting in Damascus this morning. Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam later joined the meeting. Discussion during the meeting dealt with the developments in the Lebanese situation and with the two countries' fraternal relations.

Dr al-Huss, who arrived in Damascus today on a visit to Syria, then made a statement. He said: New developments dictate a return to consultations with Syrian officials on all issues of mutual interest. Dr al-Huss added: We have great hope in participating in the expected Arab summit with a clear Lebanese view, supported by Syria, and with an understanding with the PLO.

Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi welcomed his guest and said: Prime Minister al-Huss' visit is of great importance under current circumstances, especially as we are facing a conspiracy directed against the Arab world and the Palesinian cause. Al-Halabi explained that the Camp David parties, Israel's expansionist objectives, the U.S. support for israel, traitor As-Sadat's regime and the agents in southern Lebanon led to the tragedies we are now witnessing in southern Lebanon.

Meets President al-Asad

JN241814 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad received Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss in the presidential palace at 1245 today. Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi attended the meeting. At 1200 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, joined the meeting.

They discussed developments in Lebanon and the dangers threatening fraternal Lebanon as a result of Israeli aggressions against southern Lebanon. President al-Asad stressed that Syria is anxious to make every possible effort to preserve Lebanon and enable it to resist the pressures and repulse the threats arising from the Camp David conspiracy.

Leaves Damascus, Makes Statement

JN241926 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 24 September--Lebanese Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss left Damascus at 1615 today following a 1-day visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad.

Dr al-Huss was seen off at the Lebanese-Syrian border by Syrian Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi and other ministers.

In a statement following his meeting with President Hafiz al-Asad, Al-Huss expressed his satisfaction with the talks, saying: My meeting with His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad was convenient for discussing the southern Lebanon issue in all its aspects and dimensions.

Al-Huss added: I also discussed the issue of the Arab summit, which we called for, with President al-Asad. We discussed the summit in order to talk about the southern Lebanon issue and the role which fraternal Syria can play in helping Lebanon in view of the situation we are facing and to prepare for the Arab summit conference so as to secure its success.

Dr al-Huss said: I met with understanding and positiveness on the part of President al-Asad. He added that we are working for a Lebanese-Palestinian understanding, which is to be bolstered by Syrian support, prior to convening the Arab summit conference. Dr al-Huss said: We have high hopes for achieving this.

Replying to questions posed by reporters, Syrian Prime Minister Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi said: We are in a constant state of confrontation with the Zionist enemy, which necessitates strenuous and complementary efforts--using all the Arab nation's potential--to confront the continued Israeli aggression and, accordingly, all the plots being concocted in accordance with the Camp David accords.

Al-Halabi added: We feel, as Dr al-Huss stated, that we should prepare for an Arab summit conference so that the Arab resolution can lead to the best results; namely, to safeguard the south.

Al-Halabi affirmed that Lebanese-Palestinian coordination, with Syrian support, is essential in order to reach the best results, adding that the best resolutions are those which safeguard the south.

AL-ASAD CHAIRS 24 SEP NATIONAL FRONT COMMAND MEETING

JN250631 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 25 Sep 79 JN

[Text] The National Progressive Front Central Command resumed its meetings at 1915 yesterday under President Hafiz al-Asad. During this meeting, the Central Command continued its discussion of the items on its agenda. The Central Command will hold its sixth meeting this evening.

During its first three meetings, the Central Command reviewed the current Arab situation, developments in the Arab-Israeli dispute, ways of strengthening Arab steadfastness and the meetings held so far to promote action intended to foil the conspiracies against the Arab nation, represented by the Camp David accords add the capitulatory treaty signed by traitor As-Sadat.

During its fourth and fifth meetings, the Central Command discussed the internal situation from the perspective of the concern felt by the leader Al-Asad and the Central Command about the need to strengthen popular unit and Syrian steadfastness capabilities in confronting the imperialist and Zionist conspiracies.

BA'TH, HUNGARIAN PARTY OFFICIALS ISSUE JOINT STATEMENT

JN241523 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1435 GMT 24 Sep 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 24 September--A joint statement was issued today on the talks Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, Ba'th Party assistant secretary general, held on 23 September with Comrade Imre Gyori, MSZMP Central Committee secretary. The statement notes that the two sides had similar views with regard to all issues discussed. The two sides attached special importance to the situation in the Middle East.

The statement condemns the Camp David accords, for they serve the imperialist and Zionist interests. It asserts the two parties' solid determination to continue efforts to reach a just and durable solution to the crisis based on withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the recognition of the Palestinian people's rights to determine their future and to set up their independent state.

The two sides expressed their readiness to deepen and strengthen cooperation between the two parties in all spheres.

The meeting was attended by Gabor Nagy, deputy chairman of the MSZMP Central Committee Foreign Relations Department, and the Syrian ambassador to Hungary.

ALGERIA

PRESIDENT BENDJEDID RECEIVES ROMANIA'S BURTICA

LD221522 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the party, received this morning in his office Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade. The meeting was attended by Abdelghani Aksi, member of the Central Committee and commerce minister.

Ibrahimi, Burtica Meeting

LD221523 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Brother Abdelhamid Ibrahimi, minister of planning and organization of national territory, received today Cornel Burtica, Romanian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade, who is in Algeria on the occasion of Algier's 16th international fair which closed yesterday. The ministers exchanged views on bilateral relations and the possibility of consolidating their relations.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI CALLS FOR REVISION OF ARAB LEAGUE CHARTER

LD241122 Tripoli JANA in English 0957 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Sep, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The leader of the Great First of September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, urged for the necessity to amend the Arab League Charter and to concentrate its efforts in order to be a successful, effective instrument capable of meeting its historic responsibilities.

This was revealed by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, during his meeting with the general-secretary of the Arab League, Mr Chedli Klibi, who is currently visiting the Jamahiriyah.

AL-QADHDHAFI OPENS MEETING OF REVOLUTIONARY COMMITTEES

LD232355 Tripoli Voice of the Arab Homeland in Arabic 2200 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The leader of the revolution yesterday evening opened in Ad-Darsiyah the second meeting of the revolutionary committees from all parts of the Jamahiriyah. At the beginning, the leader reviewed the names of the revolutionary committees at the basic popular congresses, the secondary schools, institutes and colleges. He [word indistinct] the revolutionary committees which attended the meetings and those which did not attend.

The leader announced that the basic popular congresses which the forces of the revolution are [word indistinct] will be reviewed so as to consolidate the revolutionary committees. The leader of the revolution stressed that the setting up of the revolutionary committees in the basic popular congresses was a fundamental pillar for the authority of the people, which assist those congresses in making the right decisions, and also supervise the popular committees' implementation of the resolutions of the popular congresses. The leader stressed that the basic popular congresses where no revolutionary committees have yet been set up lack the revolutionary tool which guides them to the right decisions, and assists them in supporting the authority of the people, exercising revolutionary supervision, and guiding the popular committees.

The revolutionary meeting was attended by Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Lt Col Mustafa al-Kharrubi. The meeting will continue this morning.

Speech at Second Session

LD242002 Tripoli JANA in English 1812 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Benghazi, 24 Sep 'JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The leader of the Great First of September Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, declared this morning during the revolutionary committee's second forum that it is the revolutionary forces which convince the majority and lead them to the sites where they can serve the interests of the people best. He said all people wish to gain access to freedom but do not have the means. However, the organized revolutionary forces are capable of leading the masses toward democracy.

He also stressed that the revolutionary committees are a tool in the era of the masses and the new body organizing the revolutionary forces. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the tasks of the revolutionary committees differ from those of previous political powers which do not seek the authority sought, for example, by the parties. He said that was the nature of the revolutionary committees before the revolution and that is the way it still is now.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added: "The only aim of the revolutionary committees is to help the masses seize power and urge them to practise it. Therefore it is important to have a revolutionary committee in every people's congress for such committees are the congresses' dynamic power." He added: "Without revolutionary committees the people's congresses are unreliable for they lack the awareness, the revolutionary element needed to urge and guide. In other words they become motionless congresses." The leader of the revolution called upon each people's congress without a revolutionary committee to join another congress which already has one.

He referred to the revolutionary committees within the armed forces and said that such committees had already existed. They were the force which led the revolution and now they were reorganized.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi spoke about the new transformation plan which will start in 1980 when the first five-year plan is due to be completed. He said the new plan will include heavier burdens and more responsibilities than the first, because it aims at the achievement of new and dangerous transformations which will affect every individual.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi warned that the people's congresses might not assimilate or appreciate the importance of this plan except through the revolutionary committees which are capable of convincing the masses about the objectives of the transformation and the abolition of backwardness. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stressed that the revolutionary transformation will continue at popular level by the masses themselves. For it the great transformation takes place through a dictatorship it would have many drawbacks, the most dangerous of which is that the masses would lose confidence in themselves and submit to any domination.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi insisted that the transformation programme would be carried out whatever the price, by the masses themselves instead of a revolutionary command council.

He said this transformation which is paid for by the masses at present will realize a prosperous future for the country.

He said the masses might not take the initiative towards their goals but the revolutionary tool which must convince them to thrust forward and work for the transformation.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi gave the example of the fasting which is tiresome and hard but man should always start with faith and end up with the application. He went on to say that the masses are naturally inclined towards an easy life instead of the hard one and instead of realizing far-stretched goals. [Words indistinct] might not take a move towards the ambitions future transformation unless they are convinced by a revolutionary body. Thus the presence of a revolutionary committee is vital in every people's congress so that its decision might serve the transformation which will be a big leap on the road to progress.

Referring to the first five-year transformation plan he said it was easy and quick--like a simple shop which brings a quick income but exploits people. As to the next plan, it should be carried out by the masses themselves.

OFFICIALS, AFRICAN ENVOYS DISCUSS CENTRAL AFRICA

LD242000 Tripoli JANA in English 1905 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Sep (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The Foreign Secretariat has conducted contacts with Islamic and African states concerning the latest developments in Central Africa.

This afternoon the ambassadors of the African countries to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah were called for a meeting with the assistant under secretary for political affairs at the Foreign Secretariat who explained to them the Jamahiriyah's point of view concerning latest and [as received] developments, their dimensions and their real causes. He also exchanged views with the ambassadors and asked them to inform their governments about the views exchanged in this meeting. It was stressed to the ambassadors that the real danger stemmed from the fact that a non-African state had led a direct military invasion against an African country to change the system and impose another, loyal to it. This, he said, contradicts all the international charters including that of the UN and of the Organization of African Unity.

The assistant under secretary asked: "If the OAU's Charter prohibits the intervention of one member state in the internal affairs of another member state, how could the same charter allow a non-African country to launch a direct military invasion of an African country and to subvert the existing system in that country?"

In the meeting the under secretary warned that any other African or non-African country could be the target of a similar intervention in the future, particularly if a firm stand is not adopted to stop direct interventions.

In the meeting it was affirmed that the time was ripe for one decisive African stand against direct and indirect imperialist interventions aimed at placing the African Continent under imperialist domination and to rob its resources and expertise.

The ambassadors of Islamic countries accredited to the Jamahiriyah were invited this afternoon to a meeting with assistant under secretariat [as received] who informed them about the Jamahiriyah's viewpoint about the recent developments in Central Africa and the great danger they constitute.

During the meeting it was stressed that the pretexts used to justify the direct military intervention by France in this African country are no more than a disguise for the real cause, namely to fight Islam and contain its spread. It was also affirmed that whatever the reasons, the logic of the present era could not tolerate any such intervention in the affairs of a state and that the business of choosing leaders and governments only concerned the people involved and should be imposed by force. [sentence as received]

The correspondent of the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY learned that the foreign secretary, Dr ;Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki, has addressed cables to this effect to the secretaries general of the Organization of African Unity and the Islamic conference and to the foreign ministers of Cuba in this country's capacity as the chairman of the current session of the non-alignment movement.

DEMONSTRATORS PROTEST FRENCH ACTIONS IN BANGUI

LD250934 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 25 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli--Tight security yesterday was placed on the residence of the French ambassador to the Hamahiriyah and on the French Embassy in Tripoli in anticipation of any popular reactions to the hostile measures taken by the French invading forces in Bangui against Libyan citizens there.

There have been some marches in Tripoli in denunciation of the blatant French invasion of Central Africa and in protest against the provocations by the French invading forces in Bangui against Libyans in the capital of Central Africa, a matter which has aroused a wave of indignation in popular circles.

Reports from Bangui mentioned that the French invading forces had detained 37 Libyan citizens among the merchants there.

JANA: CAPTURED PLANE IN BANGUI CHARTERED, CARRYING FRUIT

LD241538 Tripoli JANA in English 1402 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tripoli, 24 Sep, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The French authorities allege that the French force present in Bangui, Central Africa, has captured a Libyan plane carrying several tons of ammunition, thus trying to distract the attention away from their open intervention in the internal affairs of the Republic of Central Africa.

An official source here described these allegations as untrue. The source added that the said plane captured by the French troops is not a Libyan airliner nor is it from the Libyan Arab air force but it is a chartered plane for carrying fruits, a sort of cold store.

HOUSING MINISTER SIGNS CONSTRUCTION AGREEMENT WITH CUBA

LD231412 Tripoli JANA in English 1413 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, 23 Sep (JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY)--The secretary of the General People's Committee for Housing currently visiting Cuba and the minister of construction and head of the Cuban committee for construction signed yesterday an agreement for the establishment of a joint company for building and maintenance.

The signing ceremony which took place in Havana was attended by Ramiro Menendez, the Cuban vice-president and member of the council of state, the ambassador of the Jamahiriyah to Cuba and a number of Cuban officials.

MOROCCO

FOREIGN MINISTRY RECALLS AMBASSADOR FROM IRAN

LD242120 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The official spokesman of the Ministry of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation has stated that his majesty's ambassador in Tehran has been recalled. [Headline at beginning of newscast says ambassador recalled "for consultations."]

TUNISIA'S FITOURI ANNOUNCES PLANS FOR TALKS

LD241404 Rabat MAP in English 1220 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Casablanca, 24 Sep (MAP)--Mohamed Fitouri, Tunisian foreign minister, arrived here Saturday evening coming from Tunis. He said to newsmen that the Tunisian president, Habib Bourguiba, entrusted him with handing to King Hassan II of Morocco a message of friendship and brotherhood.

He indicated further that he would hold talks with Moroccan officials on means for strengthening the cooperation existing between Morocco and Tunisia, and that he would exchange with the Moroccan foreign minister viewpoints on questions interesting the Arab-Islamic nation.

About the Tunisian president's mediation in the conflict existing between Morocco and Algeria, Fitouri refused to give any precision on the matter, outlining that he would previously inform his majesty the king.

Regarding the significance of the resolution recently adopted by the congress of the Tunisian Destourian Party (SDP) urging for the creation of the "Maghreb of States", Fitouri said that it was better that every Arab country keeps its identity and that the mental habits change before an eventual integration. "Taking into account the present phase of the Arab nation's history, the SDP only mentioned 'Maghreb of the states', without adding anything", finally explained Fitouri.

Meeting With Boucetta

LD241406 Rabat MAP in English 1231 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, 24 Sep (MAP)--M'hamed Boucetta, Moroccan foreign minister, held talks here Sunday with his Tunisian counterpart, Mohamed Fitouri, who is on a visit to Morocco. Talks centered on bilateral relations, as well as on the situation in the Middle East, and other current questions.

Comment on Hassan Talks

LD241544 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] His Majesty King Hassan II this morning received Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri. Here is a report by our representative from Ifrin:

His Majesty King Hassan II received Tunisian Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri this morning at the Royal Palace in Ifrin. The meeting was also attended by Maata Bouabid, prime minister and minister of justice; M'hamed Boucetta, minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation; and Ahmed Reda Guedira and Ahmed Bensoudah, advisers to his majesty the king.

Following the meeting the radio correspondent interviewed the Tunisian minister. Here is the full recording: [begin recording]

[Question] Can you tell us about the nature of your visit with his majesty the king and the topics raised during the meeting?

[Answer] His Majesty King Hassan II graciously granted me an audience this morning. I conveyed to him a message of affection and fraternity given to me by his excellency the president, the great combatant, Habib Bourguiba. His Excellency President Bourguiba delegated me to convey to his majesty the king his pleasure with the success of the operation which was carried out on His Royal Highness Prince Abdallah and which was a success through God's care. Naturally we exchanged views about our bilateral relations regarding the existing constructive exchange and cooperation between the two countries. I found his majesty the king to have the same enthusiasm about this cooperation as His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba. The conversation took place in the framework of the regular consultations between the two countries, which both his majesty the king and His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba want to strengthen and increase.

I have conveyed to his majesty the satisfaction of the Tunisian Government and of the Tunisian president with the wonderful and diligent work by his majesty the king at the head of the Jerusalem Committee. We also dealt with the issues of interest in our Arab world and the Islamic world.

[Question] Mr Minister, how far has the mediation attempt gone in ending the crisis resulting from the Algerian stand vis-a-vis the Moroccan Sahara?

[Answer] It is an initiative by his excellency the president which was disclosed by the Moroccan press about 15 days ago. Naturally, the conversation with his majesty dealt with the situation in the region. Tunisia calls for and has called for commonsense to prevail, to place the supreme interest in the region above all else, and for self-control. It hopes [words indistinct] that the habit of dialog will, however great our problems, prevent them from swamping us and prevent them from making the countries of this region abandon their supreme interests and their future, which we want to build together in the entire region.

[Question] Some Arab capitals have expressed their desire for coordination among the Arab countries at the present session of the United Nations? How can we do this?

[Answer] Whenever there is a need for coordination in this matter we always call for it. Morocco and Tunisia are always hand in hand, and we call (?for support in this). [sentence indistinct]

[Correspondent] Thank you. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT DISCUSSES MEASURES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF SAHARA

LD211546 Rabat MAP in English 1226 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, Sep 21, (MAP)--Maata Bouabid, Moroccan premier and justice minister, presided Thursday a working session devoted to examining a series of measures that the Moroccan Government intends to take as part of the development of the Saharan provinces in conformity with King Hassan II's guiding rules.

Abdelkamel Raghaye, Moroccan finance minister, Khali Hanha Ould Rachid, secretary of state to the prime minister entrusted with the Saharan affairs, as well as the director of the budget at the Finance Ministry, Mohamed Sekkat, took part in the meeting.

UAE PRESIDENT DEPARTS FOR GENEVA AFTER TALKS WITH HASSAN

LD211544 Rabat MAP in English 1210 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, 21 Sep, (MAP)--Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, president of the United Arab Emirates (UAE), left here Thursday for Geneva after a week's private visit to Morocco. Al Nuhayyan was accompanied by some of his sons and a delegation comprising the ministers of foreign affairs, planning, information, and the commander of the UAE Armed Forces. During his private stay in Morocco, the UAE president held talks with King Hassan II of Morocco in Ifrane.

DELEGATE REPORTS ON PROCEEDINGS OF IPU MEETING IN CARACAS

LD241418 Rabat MAP in English 1226 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Rabat, 24 Sep, (MAP)--Dey Ould Sidi Baba, chairman of the House of Representatives, who led the Moroccan delegation at the works of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) held in Caracas from September 13 to September 21, arrived here Sunday evening.

Dey Ould Sidi Baba said to newsmen that the 66th session of the IPU adopted a number of resolutions, namely condemning the violation of human rights in South Africa, and Israel's refusal to withdraw from the Arab occupied territories, outlining that the Middle East question was the focus of the debates.

Dey Ould Sidi Baba added that the Moroccan delegation greatly contributed to the preparation of the different texts that were adopted by the conference and that were related to decolonization, disarmament, information, culture, childhood, and family protection.

He stated further that the Moroccan delegation managed to oppose the Algerian plot regarding the Sahara question, with the support of a number of countries which understand Morocco's legitimate right to recover its territories.

After he outlined that all the Algerian attempts had failed, Dey Ould Sidi Baba recalled that the Algerian delegation tried in vain to amend some resolutions, while Morocco managed to amend the Prague resolution in its favor.

About the Middle East question, Ould Sidi Baba stated that, thanks to the Arab group within the union, the conference recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) as the unique representative of the Palestinian people.

On the other hand, the chairman of the House of Representatives said that the Moroccan delegation held talks with several delegations from Latin America, and explained to them the real nature of the tension prevailing in northwest Africa, which is not a question of decolonization, or self-determination but a conflict between Morocco and Algeria.

Dey Ould Sidi Baba also indicated that it was decided to establish relations between the Moroccan House of Representatives and the different parliaments of Latin America.

Dey Ould Sidi Baba finally revealed a fraud committed by Algeria: At the closing session of the conference, the Algerian delegation distributed a leaflet according to which the number of the inhabitants of the Sahara amount to one million, while the official statistics affirm that their number does not go beyond 75,000.

KUNA CITES INTERVIEW WITH FOREIGN MINISTER BOUCETTA

LD241423 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0712 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Kuwait, 24 Sep--M'Hamed Boucetta, Moroccan minister of state in charge of foreign affairs and cooperation, has excluded the likelihood of the implementation of Egyptian President Anwar as-Sadat's offer to send troops to Morocco to help it in its Western Sahara conflict.

In a lengthy interview with Kuwait's AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM, Boucetta indicated that Morocco feels grateful for the offer made by As-Sadat last month. He added: "It is true that our people feel grateful to anyone who supports them and understands their cause, for they have a very soft spot for anyone helping themwith the Sahara question and understanding their cause." But he added that he does not believe "that matters will go beyond the level of words: and will not exceed what has been." [as received]

The Moroccan minister reiterated his country's condemnation and rejection of the Egyptian-Israeli-American Camp David accords despite President as-Sadat's support for Morocco in its conflict over the Sahara. He added that these accords "have not and will not" solve the Middle East problem.

Boucetta described the Sahara problem as difficult because Algeria, in his opinion, does not want to solve it and rejects any mediation for holding a dialog with Morocco.

Algeria has repeatedly pointed out that the conflict basically concerns Morocco and the POLISARIO, which has been fighting, with Algerian support, for Sahara's independence since Morocco's annexation of it following Spain's withdrawal in 1975. Boucetta said today that Morocco does not recognize the POLISARIO and considers it an organization founded by Algeria.

He renewed a proposal which King Hassan II made early this month to turn the greater Sahara, including the Western Sahara, into an area of peace and cooperation and not "of tension, bloodshed and war."

With regard to the Middle East, Boucetta said that his country supports the holding of a new summit conference to discuss the questions of southern Lebanon and Palestine. He proposed the holding of such a conference either in Saudi Arabia or Kuwait "as both these fraternal countries possess all the conditions that would make all accept having the conference held there."

Boucetta praised Kuwait's growing role in the Arab field and said that Kuwait works for the Arab cause and its objectives are constructive.

TUNISIA

NOUIRA APPROVES HASSAN'S PROPOSAL FOR SAHARA DISCUSSION

LD211546 Rabat MAP in English 1228 GMT 21 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Dakar, Sept 21 (MAP)--The Tunisian prime minister, Hedi Nouira, in an interview with the Senegalese daily LE SOLEIL, qualified the appeal launched by King Hassan II of Morocco, urging for a meeting of all the countries bordering on the Sahara as being "a good thing."

Nouira feels that it is necessary that those who take the political decisions meet from time to time, especially when it is a question of problems as important as the Western Sahara, to put an end to the present discord if not find a definite settlement.

According to the Tunisian premier, this meeting which must examine problems related to policy, economy and security should be prepared by the foreign ministers of the concerned countries, so that the heads of state only approve the eventual conclusions.

FOREIGN MINISTER FITOURI LEAVES FOR RABAT

LD221911 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] Foreign Minister Mohamed Fitouri has left Tunis for Rabat on a mission entrusted to him by President Habib Bourguiba. He is carrying a message from President Bourguiba to Morocco's King Hassan II.

WESTERN SAHARA

POLISARIO CLAIMS ALLEGIANCE CEREMONY IN RABAT 'STAGED'

LD250847 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 20 Sep 79 p 9 LD

[Francoise Germain-Robin report: "Moroccans Disguised as Saharans"]

[Text] Algiers, 19 September--The ceremony marking the Saharan tribes' allegiance to the king of Morocco, which took place last month in Rabat shortly after the royal troops had occupied the entire Saharan territory, was merely a show carefully staged by the Moroccan interior minister, in person. This was revealed in Algiers yesterday by one of the participants in this medieval ceremony--Shaykh Mohamed Salah, an inhabitant of Dakhla who managed to flee the city to rejoin the POLISARIO Front.

Shaykh Mohamed Salah worked as an administrator in the city of Dakhla, a small port with 4,000 inhabitants inthe southwest of the Western Sahara. He described the way in which the population reacted to the 5 August Mauritanian-Saharan peace treaty and the events which followed: "The people heard the news on the radio and spontaneously came out into the streets to demonstrate their satisfaction. However, their joy quickly turned into anxiety and despair. The same evening the Moroccan occupation forces strengthened their presence. At 0300 five Hercules C130 aircraft brought Moroccan soldiers and Saharans who had joined the royal army.

"This continued for the next few days. In vain, the population asked the Mauritanian administration--which was still in the city--to give them weapons or evacuate them."

"They then took refuge in their homes to avoid repression. On 7 August the Moroccan soldiers forced people to leave their homes and took them to the airport to welcome the interior minister. He did not arrive until the following day, and it was Moroccans disguised as Saharans who carried banners and portraits of the king and who chanted slogans. On 9 August the Moroccan soldiers scoured the streets carrying lists and took away 90 people, including 30 women. I was in that group. We were put on an airplane without being told where we were going. The women were crying. We were taken to a big hotel in Rabat where we waited for 2 days. Out of a total of 350 people I recognized 90 as citizens of Dakhla, and the others were Moroccans in disguise. On the 3d day we were taken into the palace garden, where tents had been pitched. We were positioned in rows of six together with six disguised Moroccans. We waited for 3 hours, still not knowing why we were there. Then the king came out of the palace and made a speech, and one of the men who had come with us stepped forward to deliver the famous oath of allegiance. It was the judge of Dakhla--a Mauritanian who came to settle in Dakhla in 1975 along with the first occupants. Then 16 others stepped forward and lined up in front of the king who gave them 16 rifles. We did not know any of them. After the ceremony we were taken back to the hotel and were each given 1,000 dirhams. A few days later I managed to escape on board a military patrol boat which was leaving for Nouadibou by disguising myself as a Mauritanian sailor."

FOUR SYRIAN MIG'S DOWNED IN DOGFIGHT OVER LEBANON

TA241407 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 24 Sep 79 TA

[Text] In a dogfight in the Beirut area, four Syrian MIG-21s were brought down about an hour ago. All our planes have returned safely to their bases. The IDF spokesman reports that the Israeli Air Force planes were on a patrol to locate terrorist bases. Syrian planes intercepted them. A dogfight developed in which F-15s also took part. As stated, four Syrian MIG-21s were brought down. Our planes completed their mission and returned safely. Three months ago the Israeli Air Force brought down five Syrian planes in a dogfight over southern Lebanon.

Eytan on Air Battle

TA241857 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1705 GMT 24 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Now we will return to the incident of the planes, to a special interview our correspondent Roni Daniyel had with the chief of staff on this matter. [begin recording]

[Question] General Eytan, how do you explain this Syrian willingness, this Syrian desire to suddenly attack our planes? What happened? What has changed?

[Answer] I do not think that anything special has changed since the dogfight in June, 27 June. The Syrians did not, it is true, try to apply pressure and engage in combat, but from this we have not concluded that they have accepted the fact that we are flying in Lebanon unchallenged. It may be that recently their willingness to try again has increased. Also their interpretation of the previous battle differs somewhat from reality. This is due either to lack of information or they did it deliberately, which lent legitimacy to their claims of success and the balance of forces in the battle. I do not, nor does any one of us, work on the assumption that the Syrians have accepted the fact that we are acting in the Lebanese skies.

[Question] The announcement issued during the fight was short, laconic. Can you expand and tell us what happened today south of Beirut in the clash between our planes and those of the Syrian Air Force?

[Answer] The listeners will forgive me for the short announcement but it was a rapid one, immediately after the fight, and it could not have been longer since there were no more details. Now that the pilots have returned and we know exactly what happened, we can say that our pilots were on a mission to locate terrorist bases in Lebanon. The Syrians arrived in the area first in a small formation. After our fighter escort turned toward them, they ran away. Right after that a larger formation appeared and tried to engage our escort, which shot them down. Those are the details. The engagement occurred at high altitude southeast of Beirut. It was a very short battle in which both missiles and guns were used.

[Question] Has this Syrian activity, their willingness, the fact that they engaged in combat, also been accompanied by land activity which deviates from the routine over the last few weeks?

[Answer] No, but Syrian activity--no, terrorist activity--that has no connection with this aerial activity. In my opinion, there is no connection, but there is an appreciable movement southward by terrorists and this has been publicized recently--more terrorists concentrating south of the Litani, but there is no connection.

[Question] In spite of the fight, General Eytan, and the chances that such battles will happen again and again, will the IDF continue to patrol the Lebanese skies even in those areas south of Beirut, the area where these incidents generally occur?

[Answer] We have a problem with the terrorists in Lebanon. We cannot remain without any contact with them, because if this contact is severed--especially intelligence contact--we can expect unpleasant surprises. The reason we are there is because of the terrorists and no other reason. We have no intention, wish or urge to become involved with the Syrians there. But the Syrians ought to know that we have a problem with the terrorists in Lebanon and they will not keep us from acting there for whatever purpose.

[Announcer] General Eytan, thank you very much. [end recording]

Eytan, Sagi Interviews

TA250735 Jerusalem POST in English 25 Sep 79 p 1 TA

[By Hirsh Goodman, POST military correspondent]

[Text] Israeli F-15 fighters yesterday afternoon shot down four Syrian MIGs with cannon and air-to-air missiles in a one-minute dogfight southeast of Beirut.

Chief of Staff Refa'el Eytan said the air battle occurred after Israeli planes on a reconnaissance mission over Lebanon were threatened by two separate formations of Syrian fighters.

Briefing military correspondents in Tel Aviv last night, OC [Commanding Officer] Military Intelligence Yehoshu'a Sagi said he did not believe the incident "would end here."

Yesterday's incident followed a week of tension in the skies of Lebanon: Syrian MIGs fired missiles at Israeli reconnaissance aircraft last Wednesday in about the same place yesterday's battle took place.

OC Air Force David 'Ivri said that it was not clear yesterday whether the Syrians had actually opened fire. Neither he nor the other senior officers questioned could explain why Israeli fighters engaged the Syrians yesterday, when it was not clear that they had opened fire--but not last Wednesday, when it was clear that the Syrians had attacked.

"Yesterday the conditions for entering into battle presented themselves better than last week," Chief of Staff Eytan said, without elaborating.

Eytan said the F-15s had been sent into Lebanon yesterday to cover the aircraft taking pictures of terrorist installations in the area. The F-15s downed four planes, but two got away. The Israeli army spokesman said there were no Israeli casualties.

Chief of Staff Eytan said that he was not sure that the air battle signified a change in Syrian policy. Israel had tried to impress on the Syrians "in a variety of ways" that Israel had no intention of getting involved with Syria, and only wanted to fight the terrorists and collect data on them.

He warned that Israel will not be deterred from carrying out its job, even if this meant the possibility of conflict with Syria. "Until now the results of these conflicts speak for themselves," he added.

Intelligence Chief Sagi said last night that the Syrian decision to enter into combat with Israel was linked to Syria's unstable internal situation. He also said that this time, as in June, the Syrians sought battle on the eve of a planned visit by President al-Asad to the Soviet Union to ask for more arms.

"Israeli supremacy in the air makes the Syrian president's demands for sophisticated technology from the Soviets more credible and urgent," Sagi noted.

On June 27 this year Israel downed five MIG-21s and hit a sixth. From then until last week the Syrians had refrained from engaging Israeli aircraft on routine missions. Two Israeli aerial bombardments of terrorist camps during this period also went unchallenged.

In answer to a question, Sagi said he was not convinced that the Syrians would introduce antiaircraft missiles into Lebanon as a result of this latest fight.

Observers in Israel noted that both the army spokesman and the officers briefing the press last night went out of their way to mention that American-made F-15s downed the Syrian aircraft. Until now Israel has always been careful not to mention which planes took part in specific actions.

The U.S. has been highly critical of Israel's policies in Lebanon and of the use of American planes to carry them out.

"We paid a lot of good money for these planes," the chief of staff said last night. "They are expensive to train on and expensive to run, and we don't intend to use them like thieves in the night."

'Ivri on U.S. Reaction

TA241942 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Sep 79 TA

[Excerpts] At this moment, the commander of Israel's Air Force, Maj Gen David 'Ivri, is briefing correspondents on today's air clash over Lebanon. We go over now to Tel Aviv, where our reporter Shim'on Ayalon is standing by to sum up the remarks made by General 'Ivri.

[Unidentified correspondent] General, one question about the American reaction which we didn't quite hear at the beginning. What action do you expect, or reaction, from the Americans regarding the use of American-made fighterbombers over the border in an action with Syrian planes?

['Ivri] First of all, we haven't been in fighterbombers; we've been with fighters only without bombs. I'd like to emphasize it because you ask about fighterbombers. There were no fighterbombers this time. They were observation flights which we are doing routinely. I think the one who was aggressive was the Syrians, not us. So I don't know what they have to react, and I'd say using American equipment... I must say that the Syrians can afford doing it more in Lebanon, because they can get much more replacements from Libya and other countries. And they are getting a replacement for each time they are losing an aircraft. We can't afford doing it.

WEIZMAN REPORTS TO CABINET ON U.S. VISIT

TA241219 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 24 Sep 79 TA

[Text] There was no debate on the Pinto affair in today's Cabinet meeting.

Cabinet Secretary Arye Na'or said that as far as the government is concerned the issue is over in the wake of the defense minister's remarks supporting the chief of staff and recent remarks by Lieutenant General Eytan himself.

The minister of defense reported to the Cabinet on his visit to Washington.

JESSE JACKSON ARRIVES 24 SEP. MEETS KOLLEK

TA241922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The Reverend Jesse Jackson, the U.S. black civil rights leader, is in Jerusalem this evening and is already meeting with Mayor Teddy Kollek. Arriving in Israel this afternoon, Jackson said he felt the PLO in effect was ready to recognize Israel's right to exist, although they would not say this publicly. It was up to the United States, he said, to put on the pressure, so that one of the sides should make the first move. But, says reporter Shim'on Ayalon, this is not the essence of the Reverend Jackson's remarks: [begin recording]

[Ayalon] His main thrust was twofold: that it is because of Israel that Washington does not come right out and openly recognize the PLO and that Israel gets more American aid than Africa.

[Jackson] There is much talk going on about the PLO, except that America is forced to be hypocritical and it is forced to deal in clandestine ways, as opposed to dealing aboveboard with honor and nobility. And frankly, I resent our nation being bound by a gag rule that ties our hands. Israel must support America and Israel must trust America. And in trusting America, Israel must take the initiative to relieve our nation of the gag policy, a no-talk policy that renders America unable to protect her own interests in the Middle East; and if America cannot protect her own interests, America cannot protect the interests of her allies. We think ultimately that America is very capable of using her diplomatic and economic leverage in this country to bring about a new and a lasting peace. As an American we have a national interest here, a substantial moral, economic and military investment here, and wherever America has ar investment, as an American citizen, I have reason to be there, to articulate that interest. [end recording]

As we reported earlier, Jesse Jackson is meeting now with Mayor Teddy Kollek, who invited a number of leading Israeli intellectuals to the talk. Leslie Sasser reports.

[Sasser] Jesse Jackson walked into the mayoral parlor into something of a surprise: a host of cameras, journalists and invited guests. And then a public symposium on the pros and cons of the Middle East conflict. As might have been expected, terror and the PLO was at its center. Mayor Kollek:

[Kollek--begin recording] There are cases of terror that happen from time to time in the city. We maintain, or we think we know, that it is imported terror. The Arabs would like to live here, to stay here, to preserve the Arab character of their part of town. They perhaps have a good economy. The economy is based on tourism. Tourism and terrorism don't go together. While this slight discussion about your visit and the visit of other groups went on in the last few days, and you were trying to persuade--you and others were trying to persuade--the PLO to interrupt terror or to generally denounce terror, there was a serious terror case here in Jerusalem...[end recording]

[Sasser] And Jesse Jackson's reply:

[Jackson--begin recording] We understand the cycle of terror. We understand the cycle of pain. We understand the agony. And yet, if America is free to talk, America will then have the strength to reconcile both of her interests. I am convinced that that is the (?tension) that exists in our country. And so one must appreciate the fact that we come in peace, perfectly willing to wrestle with the hard questions. [end recording]

[Sasser] Reverend Jackson has accepted an invitation from Mayor Kollek to meet some of the wounded from last week's terrorist bombing in Jerusalem.

DISTURBANCES IN TERRITORIES DURING NEW YEAR REPORTED

TA241151 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 24 Sep 79 p 4 TA

[By Tawfiq Khuri]

[Text] The security forces arrested three Hebron residents on Saturday. They are suspected of hostile activity. One of the detainees is Attorney Mahir al-Ja'bari, the grandson of former Hebron Mayor Muhammad 'Ali al-Ja'bari.

The other two detainees are 'Arif al-Ja'bari, an official in the Islamic college in Hebron and (Mina' 'Awiwi), a Hebron intellectual.

The security forces believe the three have managed a terrorist group recently organized in the Mount Hebron area. At this stage no details on the investigation are being reported.

Attorney Mahir al-Ja'bari's father, Burhan al-Ja'bari, escaped from Israel about a year ago after having been suspected of hostile activity. He is currently in Amman.

Disturbances took place in Bi'ir Zayt near Ramallah yesterday. Students from Prince Hassan's School left their classrooms, set tires on fire and stoned the security personnel. The demonstrators, who shouted antioccupation and pro-PLO slogans, were forcibly dispersed. Many of them were detained.

The day before yesterday students in the village of Hawwarah, south of Nabulus, stoned a security forces vehicle, smashing its windows. Here too the demonstrators were forcibly dispersed and some of them were detained. The detainees will be brought to trial in the coming days.

Except for these incidents there were no disruptions or disturbances in Judaea and Samaria during the New Year holiday.

JEWISH-OWNED LAND CONFISCATED BY JORDAN DISCUSSED

TA201421 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 20 Sep 79 p 1 TA

["Jews May Buy Land in Judaea and Samaria but Cannot Realize Their Rights on Land Belonging to Them"--HATZOFE headline]

[Text] While the U.S. Government has protested the Israeli Government's decision to permit Jews to purchase land in Judaea and Samaria, another unsolved problem has emerged, one no less grave--that of the Jews' rights to regain land which they had owned.

The reference is to large groups of Jews who owned land in Judaea and Samaria before the state was established.

With the arrival of Jordanian rule they were not able to use these lands, nor to sell them, because the Jordanian authorities confiscated these lands and transferred them to the Custodian of Abandoned Property of the Kingdom of Jordan.

When these Jews tried to regain their rights to these lands, they realized that they had no possibility of selling them or building on them because, according to the Jordanian law which is still valid in the territories, these lands had been confiscated for the benefit of the Kingdom of Jordan.

Recently lawyers tried to deal with the problem of the legacy of these lands because some of the landholders had already died and their heirs wanted to register their rights. The reference is to lands, some of which are in the Jerusalem jurisdiction area, over which the Israeli law applies, and others are in the territory of Judaea and Samaria. While the Israeli law applies to the lands in the Jerusalem area and the land may be used by the Jewish owners, the owners of the land in the territory of Judaea and Samaria cannot regain their rights because the property belongs to the Kingdom of Jordan.

The landowners claim that it is inconceivable that the government should decide to permit Jews to buy lands in Judaea and Samaria, while the Jews who bought lands back in the times of the mandate have no rights over their property which today belongs to the government, that is, to the military government. This is an injustice which must be corrected--the landowners say and are calling upon the government to fill in the missing clause in the decision, since it is inconceivable that Jewish property should remain confiscated because of Jordanian law which confiscated it from its Jewish owners.

DELEGATION LEAVES FOR PALESTINIAN RALLY IN ROME

TA231443 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 23 Sep 79 TA

[Text] Head of the PLO Political Department, Faruq Qaddumi, will attend the Palestinian rally in Rome, together with a delegation from Israel, members of the Palastin-Israel Peace Council, notables from the territories and statesmen from Italy.

Members of the Israeli delegation which left for the rally today included: Knesset Member Uri Avneri, Ya'aqov Arnon and Prof Zevi Ilan, as well as Bethlehem Mayor Elyas Frayj. Avneri told our correspondent that at the rally he will call on the PLO to suspend terrorist activity for 6 months to facilitate negotiations between Israel and the Palestinians.

GOVERNMENT RELEASES CENSUS FIGURES FOR TERRITORIES

TA231653 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 23 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The Central Bureau of Statistics says that during the 11 years of Israeli administration in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza the population there had increased by 21 percent. The total number of permanent residents is 1,136,000. The population of Judaea and Samaria is 687,000.

The statistics bureau also found that 43 percent of the inhabitants in the territories have television sets, as opposed to 5 percent in 1968. More than one third own refrigerators, as compared to 2 percent 10 years ago. About one third of those employed are working in Israel.

COUNTRY'S POPULATION INCREASES BY 2.5 PERCENT

TA211051 Jerusalem POST in English 21 Sep 79 p 1 TA

[Excerpt] The population of Israel stands at 3,802,000 on the eve of Rosh Hashana 5740, a 2.5 percent increase from a year ago, according to figures soon to be released by the Central Statistics Bureau. There was a 2.2 percent rise in population in the previous year. In the previous year, the Jewish population had increased by 2.3 percent to 3,149,000. The non-Jewish population grew at a 3.6 percent rate to 613,000, a slight increase from the 3.5 percent rate of 5738. There was a slight resurgence in immigration last year when 35,000 people came to Israel in comparison to 24,000 the previous year. There are as yet no details on the extent of emigration.

WATER RESOURCES REACH CRITICAL NADIR

TA211039 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 21 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The underground water level in the coastal area has reached a critical line beyond which there is danger of well salination and a stoppage of pumping. If there is not sufficient rain this winter, there will be no choice but to cut water allotments. This was stated by the Meqorot Water Corporation spokesman. The water level of the Sea of Galilee has reached a low level unprecedented since the establishment of the state. It stands currently at minus 211.5 meters and the water level is falling by a centimeter every day. Last year Meqorot drilled 65 new wells, in the Golan, in the Jordan Valley, in the Negev and in the 'Arava.

HADDAD TO HIT TERRORISTS IF UN DOES NOT RESTRAIN THEM

TA250646 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 25 Sep 79 TA

[Text] The terrorists in southern Lebanon have recently stepped up their activities. Last night the commander of the Christian forces in southern Lebanon, Major Sa'd Haddad, convened a news conference in Metulla with the participation of Israeli and foreign correspondents. Haddad threatened that his people would resume their attacks against the terrorists if the United Nations did not restrain them. Last night Haddad spoke with our correspondent in the north, Yehezq'el HaMe'iri. [begin recording]

[HaMe'iri] If the terrorists do not stop their attacks on us at once, Major Haddad threatens, he will instruct his men to initiate attacks. They will pursue and hit the terrorists wherever they are, even if this implies risking the lives of the UN forces in the area. Haddad met with the commander of the UN forces in southern Lebanon, General Emmanuel Erskine, and emphasized the gravity of the situation.

[Haddad--in Arabic, followed by Hebrew summary] Haddad says that Erskine actually admitted that terrorists had penetrated and were stationed in areas under UN control. Erskine promised to reinforce his troops in order to prevent the infiltration of terrorists from areas under UN control. Haddad showed U.S.-made bazookas the terrorists used against his men. He claimed that the terrorists used the cease-fire reigning in the area in the last few weeks in order to strengthen their positions, to make new roads and to store arms and ammunition.

Regarding the aerial dogfight between Syrian and Israeli aircraft in Lebanese territory, Haddad stated that this incident reemphasized Damascus' goal to turn Lebanon's soil and borders into a confrontation arena against Israel. However, I am satisfied, Haddad said, with the dexterity displayed by the Syrian pilots: They remain as bad as ever. [end recording]

KHOMEYNI DISCUSSES TASKS OF ISLAMIC REVOLUTION

LD250058 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2045 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni on 24 September in Qom at a meeting with Hojjat ol-Eslam Lahuti, director of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps; Abu Sharif, commander of the operations of the Revolution Guards Corps in Tehran; and other commanders of the Guards Corps in the provinces--recorded]

[Excerpts] We, like you, have two responsibilities--a minor responsibility and a major responsibility. The minor responsibility is to protect the country, protect our system, advance the movement and safeguard the order and correct behavior of its individuals. This responsibility is important, but it is less important than the second responsibility.

The second responsibility is to protect our school of thought and the features of Islam. If we succeed in our first responsibility, of course it will be a great success, and if we fail it will be a great defeat. However, if we can safeguard the features of Islam and the features of our school of thought, even if we fail in the first responsibility our defeat will not be a final defeat. It would merely be a defeat in our military and security activities. If we can protect the features of Islam, and if we are not defeated in this respect, then victory, finally, will be ours.

If you observe properly you will see that ever since the time of the revered prophet--God's blessing be upon him and his family--and since the time of the caliphate of His Holiness Ali--may God's peace be upon him--there have been numerous wars. But all of Islam's wars have been fought to train the society. In Islamic history we have not fought a single war that has had a purpose other than the building of our society and halting those who did not want to let that society develop. The prophet of Islam took part in many wars, and in some of these wars he was defeated. But, although he was defeated, his doctrine was not defeated. His doctrine was protected. His Holiness Ali--may God's peace be upon him--was defeated in some of the wars. Even in the battle with Mo'awiyeh he was defeated. By means of deceit and tricks they defeated him. Nevertheless, as his beliefs were protected he was not defeated. On the contrary, he won.

We are now in a critical situation. We are at a crossroad and it is possible that, God forbid, we may be defeated in our school of thought. In the struggle that we were engaged in against Mohammad Reza and all the countries that were supporting him, if, God forbid, in that struggle we had been defeated, it still would have been a defeat that would have been followed with triumph. Even if we were defeated, in my opinion, there was no cause for sorrow because our school of thought would have been safe and through that school of thought truth would eventually triumph over falsehood. But now we are at a crossroad and it is possible that through us the beautiful feature of Islam, which it has both in foreign countries or in the eyes of the internal enemies, could change and appear in a different form, and thus our school of though could be defeated.

We often used to say, and we still do say, that all other schools of thought are crooked and that only Islam has a doctrine that can build groups and peoples and nations, and that Islam builds human beings and elevates them from potentiality to actuality. There is now the fear that if, in our actions, we do things that are contrary to what we claim, our enemies may not attribute these wrong actions to us but rather they will attribute them to Islam. They will say that the Islamic guards, the Islamic mullahs, the Islamic military act in such and such a way.

They are looking for excuses. They are looking for some mistakes so that they can exaggerate that mistake a hundred times and, in their own opinion, they wish to present us to various societies and to say that contrary to what they used to say about the Islamic Republic, the people have now been released from the curse of the former regime and have come under the curse of the present regime. They are already saying such things, although they do not have many excuses for saying so. They do this in spite of the fact that the revolution of the Iranian people, when compared to other revolutions of the world, was the most peaceful revolution and was a white revolution--it was a white revolution but not like that of Mohammad Reza.

What we lost we gained a hundred times over. But it is still not what we want. What we want has not been yet achieved, but what we have achieved is that we have removed most of the obstacles that lay in our path, although some obstacles still remain. However, we must be careful lest we do something today so that people can say these things were done in the past by the monarchical regime, and that although they now have the Islamic Republic and although it is Islamic and they talk of the Koran and of Islam and of faith, it is still the same as the past except that its name has changed. They will say that its content is the same as that of the former regime but that only the words have changed. Instead of the monarchical system, they now call it an Islamic republic, but their actions are the same actions and their programs are the same programs. We must avoid this. This is a great responsibility that has been placed on my shoulders and on your shoulders. This responsibility is placed on the shoulders of the whole nation.

MEETING HELD TO DEFINE LIMITS OF ARMED, SECURITY SERVICES

LD241742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Today, the government spokesman, in an interview with PARS, said: The consultative session of the council of the joint staff of the Army of the Islamic Republic of Iran met today in the headquarters of the joint staff in order to define the domestic and foreign policies of the army and the three armed services and the security services of the Islamic Republic of Iran. In this meeting, in addition to the representative of the three services of the Islamic Republic of Iran, representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Interior were also present and certain decisions were reached.

After the meeting the deputy prime minister in charge of political affairs, who attended this meeting on behalf of the prime minister, stated: The discussions will be continued during the next week in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to define the contents and the format of the armed forces and the security forces and also to define the limits and boundaries of the operations of each of these forces in relation to the domestic and foreign affairs of the country as well as neighboring countries.

Sadeq Tabataba'i added: The main aim in holding such meetings is, in fact, the participation of representatives of the government and the nation in determining the military and political roles of the nation's security forces, because in this way we can bring the army and the security forces into line in the most effective and the most correct way with the content and policies of the Islamic Republic of Iran and can guarantee the independence and freedom of the country based on the principle of national sovereignty.

REVISION OF CONTRIBUTION TO OPEC FUND SOUGHT

LD241338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian delegation to the talks on the OPEC fund is to leave for Vienna tomorrow to take part in the session. One of the items on the agenda is the method of payments by the members to the OPEC fund and the manner in which the fund provides aid to the developing countries.

Ardalan, minister of economic affairs and finance, who is leading the delegation, commenting on the issues which are to be raised, said: [begin recording]

[Ardalan] Various issues are to be raised during the session, the most important of which will be the OPEC members' contributions. As you know, in 1976 it was agreed that member countries should pay into the fund 10 cents for each barrel of oil. [passage indistinct]

[Question] What issues are to be raised by Iran in the new OPEC fund talks?

[Ardalan] One would be that of a protest against this method of distributing contributions. [Words indistinct] we will argue during the session that our share is high, that the Iranian Government should not be paying such a sum. At the time this arrangement was made the Iranian Government committed itself to paying 420 million [presumably dollars], whereas Saudi Arabia's share was only 405 million. Consequently, we must take care to make our contribution commensurate with our production. Obviously, we will also discuss the situation in the Third World and Islamic countries, in which Iran is interested. [end recording]

Delegation Departs

LD250858 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Mr 'Ali Ardalan, the minister of economic affairs and finance, has left for Vienna at the head of a delegation of economic experts to participate in the OPEC conference. After taking part in this conference, Mr Ardalan and his delegation will take part in the IMF conference, which is to be held in a socialist country, in Belgrade, the capital of Yugoslavia.

The governor of the Central Bank and two deputy heads of the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Finance are accompanying Mr Ardalan on this visit.

COUNCIL OF EXPERTS APPROVES SEVEN ARTICLES

LD242046 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpt] The council for the final ratification of the constitution in its 29th session this afternoon studied and approved seven other principles for the constitution. Our correspondent reports from the location of council:

The Council of Experts this afternoon had one of its busiest sessions. In this session, which was presided over by Ayatollah Montazeri, seven other articles of the constitution were studied and approved. The votes were cast by ballots. The text of each of these principles and the number of votes cast for each of them are as follows:

Article 33, approved with 54 votes for, none against and 7 abstentions, is as follows: The right to benefit from social security including benefits for retirement, unemployment, old age, disability, loss of one's breadwinner, destitution, accidents and natural disasters, health, hygiene and medical treatment in the form of insurance schemes and other methods are public rights. The government is required to provide the above-mentioned services and financial benefits in accordance with the law and by means of general revenues and income received through public collaboration for each and every member of society.

Article 34, approved with 53 votes for, 1 vote against and 9 abstentions: Iranian citizenship is the absolute right of every Iranian and no Iranian's citizenship may be withdrawn unless he has requested it himself or has accepted citizenship of another country.

Article 35, which was approved 57 votes for and 7 abstentions, is as follows: Foreign nationals may be granted Iranian citizenship within the framework of the laws. Their citizenship rights may be withdrawan when another state has granted them citizenship or if they themselves request it.

[Article 36 is not given]

Article 37, approved with 64 votes for, none against and 1 abstention: Seeking justice is the undisputed right of every person, and anyone has the right to refer to competent courts in order to seek justice. All members of the nation have the right to have access to such courts and no one may be prevented from referring to a court to which he has the right of access according to law.

Article 38, approved with 57 votes for, 2 against and 5 abstentions: In all courts both parties to a dispute have the right to engage lawyers for themselves. If they do not have the ability to hire lawyers, the means of appointing lawyers should be made available to them.

Article 39, approved with 61 votes for, none against and 3 abstentions: Everyone is deemed innocent, and no one will be deemed guilty in the eyes of law unless his guilt has been proved by a competent court.

Article 40, approved with 62 votes for, 1 vote against and 1 abstention, is as follows: Sentence for punishment and the execution of such a sentence must be issued by a competent court and must be in accordance with the law.

VIENNA DAILY PUBLISHES IRANIAN TUDEH PARTY DECLARATION

AU211155 Vienna VOLKSSTIMME in German 20 Sep 79 p 3 AU

[Declaration of the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee on the present situation in the country: "A Bitter Turn in Iran"--no date given]

[Text] The Iranian Tudeh Party has conveyed to us the following declaration:

It is with the deepest regret that we witness the turn in political events in our country that has become evident in the past few weeks. With this turn, a heavy blow has been dealt to the endeavors to achieve unity among all progressive and national forces. In an open letter dated 24 July the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee made a political analysis of the events then developing and issued a political warning. Faithful to its historical and political duty, the Central Committee appealed to all forces loyal to the aims of the revolution to unite in order to prevent such a turn.

Unfortunately, this appeal has remained without response.

Today we emphatically affirm that, if those forces that are loyal to the aims of the revolution do not succeed in rebuffing the reactionary forces that have brought about the present situation, and in leading the process of the Iranian revolution back onto the road of the unification of all anti-imperialist forces, they are actually playing into the hands of the enemies of the revolution and their plans.

The enemies of the Iranian revolution, that is, imperialism--especially U.S. imperialism--the Zionists and their Iranian henchmen-the remnants of the Pahlevi regime and the capitalists and big estate owners who have lost part of their privileges and see the remainder endangered--have always tried and will continue to try to set up groups fighting one another so as to fan a civil war and to incite riots among the revolutionary groups so that they fight one another in fratricidal wars.

We have declared that the counterrevolution has concentrated all its criminal endeavors under a religious mask on the one hand, and under a leftist mask on the other, using the national demands of the Iranian people, and that it is attempting with a detailed plan to play off the anti-imperialist forces against one another from these two sides. Unfortunately we have to admit that many loyal forces of the revolution, instead of concentrating all their efforts on the main problem, continue to apply themselves to secondary problems.

The events of the past few weeks have shown that the counterrevolution has scored a great victory on the road to implementing its criminal aims. It has succeeded in plunging our revolutionary movement into a serious crisis. At any rate we are today faced with the fact that, on the one hand, a broad offensive by the rightist forces has begun to oppress freedom, especially the freedom of the really revolutionary leftists and even of those parts of the revolutionary movement fighting under the Islamic flag, and that, on the other hand, Kordestan has been plundged into a fratricidal, civil war.

The Iranian Tudeh Party was the first political party to demand an end to oppression for all national minorities after the overthrow of the dictatorial regime of Reza Khan (the shah's father--VOLKSSTIMME). This problem constitutes one of the most important key issues of Iran's domestic situation. The only way to solve this key problem is to grant cultural autonomy and self-administration under the Iranian flag.

The Tudeh Party is of the opinion that the national oppression of the Kurds can be ended only in a free and independent Iran.

Experiences in other countries have clearly shown that the national oppression of ethnic minorities such as in Iran can only be ended within the framework of a general struggle to win independence and freedom for the entire population. The Iranian Tudeh Party is of the opinion that only in cooperation with all other anti-imperialist forces and freedom fighters, only if they organize themselves in a popular front, in a united, victorious anti-imperialist struggle for democracy, can Iran's oppressed peoples put an end to national oppression.

Party Secretary Interviewed

LD241035 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 20 Sep 79 p 3 LD

[Siegmund Ginzberg undated interview in Tehran with Iranian Tudeh Party Secretary Nureddin Kianuri: "A Communist Judges Khomeyni"]

[Text] Tehran--"We must not allow further backsliding in a reactionary direction. Some people are working to make the situation deteriorate rapidly. The leftwing forces' task is to avoid falling into the trap." Iranian Tudeh Party Secretary Nureddin Kianuri said these words very cautiously and almost without betraying a glimpse of any emotion. The coolness of his analysis contrasted somewhat with his air of a rather easygoing "middle-aged man." With his gray whiskers, he seems somewhat older than he does on the posters still on the walls of Tehran after the campaign for the constituent assembly elections.

[Question] Are you referring to the conflict which could explode in the universities at any moment?

[Answer] Partly. But not only that. There has undoubtedly already been a rightwing thrust. There is some chance of a regression. The situation could be stabilized as it is, or the rightwing Islamic forces could gain the upper hand.

[Question] So you do not believe that they already have the upper hand?

[Answer] Everything depends on Khomeyni. He has the people's support. If he shifts to the right, the people will follow him. If he undertakes to prevent the situation from deteriorating, he is the only one who can halt the extremist thrusts.

[Question] Other people--Bazargan, for instance--seem to have woken up as well now.

[Answer] Yes, they have woken up. But too late. Bazargan, too, has his share of responsibility. Consider the example of the constituent assembly: Khomeyni did not want a constituent assembly; he wanted people to vote on the document approved by the Revolutionary Council as it was. And we agreed. There was a protest urging that elections be held in any case. What is happening to the constituent assembly shows that we were right.

[Question] But is it not Khomeyni himself who is fanning the flames now? Is it not he who threatened to "have the last word" and to do to anyone who does not agree with the Islamic Republic what Muhammad did to the Hebrew tribe of Medina that did not submit to him?

[Answer] No, it is not like that. In fact it was Khomeyni who urged calm when the Islamic right started burning books and attacking the offices of leftwing organizations. It is he who has now halted Khalkhali in Kordestan. It is he who has renewed the call for unity. Our entire policy is aimed at preventing Khomeyni from being relegated to the Islamic right.

[Question] What if you are unsuccessful?

[Answer] Then the rightwing religious extremists will prevail and all the conditions for a counterrevolution will be created. It must not be forgotten that the army has essentially the same foundations as the former shah's army. In 1-2 years' time it could rediscover a role to resolve the contradictions "in its own way."

[Question] But is the split created between the Muslims on the one hand and on the other a part of the country ranging from the Kurds to the intellectuals and non-Muslims in general not irreparable already?

[Answer] A split has been formed. And whoever prompted it or failed to act to prevent it bears enormous responsibilities. But it must not be forgotten that here we are in Iran and not in Europe; there is an intelligentsia here, but the broad masses are oppressed. The difference between the numerical size and the living conditions of these two strata is enormous. A large proporation of intellectuals, trained personnel, teachers and journalists are undoubtedly on the side of progress and democracy. But after all, they were privileged under the old regime by comparison with the vast majority of the population and that means something.

[Question] But the fact that all these people believe in democracy, the freedom of the press and so forth, means something, too.

[Answer] Yes, it does. A great deal. Without them, the revolution cannot progress. But it cannot progress with them alone either, without the intervention of the broad masses of people who identify with Khomeyni and Islam. This is the fundamental problem.

[Question] How are you tackling it?

[Answer] There are two fronts, both of them unnatural, so to speak. On the one hand, there is the Islamic front in which forces of various classes coexist--ranging from the big merchants to the improverished--and various tendencies, ranging from the revolutionaries and radicals to the Islamic right. On the other hand, there is a kind of front for democracy in which sincere democrats and also sincere revolutionaries coexist--together, however, with forces compromising with the former regime and even with counterrevolutionary forces. We are trying to separate this unnatural tangle, to dismantle it and rebuild it differently.

[Question] But you have been attacked by the Muslims as "atheists" and "materialists" and by the other leftwing forces as "opportunists." I have even heard that they call you "Ayatollah Kianuri."

[Answer] We cannot accept either of these two fronts remaining as they are. A conflict between these two alinements would be damaging to the country's future. Unless this effort is made to separate and at the same time unite, it really could be the end.

[Question] What kind of end? An Indonesian-type end?

[Answer] No, I do not believe that is possible here. At least not as long as Khomeyni is here.

[Question] A Lebanese-type end, with an endemic civil war?

[Answer] No. At this stage, at least, there can be no armed solutions. One cannot play with rifles. Either the solution is political or it is not.

[Question] Could the end be a military dictatorship?

[Answer] Perhaps. Not now, but in the future, this danger could exist.

[Question] But is there not a danger simply of the establishment of a clerical dictatorship?

[Answer] Pure Islam defends the rights of the oppressed strata of society, but without making a class analysis. This pure Islam is very dogmatic from the ideological viewpoint, however. If led by a Taleqani, let us suppose, it would also have a chance of creating a front among the masses of underprivileged Muslims and the working classes, the peasants and the intellectuals. If religious dogmatism per se prevails, however, things will become very much more difficult. But social contradictions do exist and they count for more than dogmas. They are the contradictions which eventually forced Muslims and even dogmatic Muslims like An-Nasir and Al-Qadhdhafi to take certain options. [answer ends]

The meeting with Kianuri cost us several changes from one car to another and interminable driving around the town. Security, for a party which has been entire generations of its cadres massacred and which has decades of clandestine operations behind it, is still a serious matter. The Tudeh Party secretary had to leave and so we found ourselves once more in a car in the chaotic traffic of Tehran. At one point Kianuri jumped out of the moving car, lost his hat, and ran after a young man. He handed him some bills and a handful of 2-rial coins, the ones used for the public telephones. His companion, who acted as his bodyguard and chauffeur, was furious: "Just look at that. With everything we do for his security, just look at what he is doing!"

AYATOLLAH URGES BAHRAINIS TO TOPPLE AL KHALIFAH

NC241617 Paris AFP in English 1605 GMT 24 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, Sep 24 (AFP)--An Iranian religious leader has called on Bahrain's population to topple Shaykh 'Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifah, its ruler, if he refuses to follow Islamic principles.

Ayatollah Sadeq Rohani told AFP today he would oversee from Iran, at the request of the Bahrainis, the revolution. He said he would do this on a purely Islamic and non-political basis as head of the Bahraini revolutionary movement.

Comparing the present situation in the emigrate to that in Iran before the revolution, he said the population, whom he said were 85 percent Shi'ite Moslems, no longer supported Shaykh 'Isa, a Sunni Moslem. He predicted that Shaykh 'Isa would go the same way as the shah if he refused to follow the true ways of Islam.

The people of Bahrain, he said, want an Islamic republic on the same model as Iran. He added that Bahrainis would take up arms against Shaykh 'Isa, if he maintained his present policies. Ayatollah Rohani said he had sent envoys to Bahrain to supervise the struggle on the spot.

In Afghanistan and the Soviet Union, millions of Moslems wanted to follow Islamic principles, he said, but did not believe that Moslems in the USSR had great problems with the communist leadership.

AYATOLLAH MONTAZERI PROTESTS ARRESTS IN DUBAI

LD221915 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

[Text] His Excellency Ayatollah Montazeri, the president of the Council of Experts and the leader of Friday prayers in Tehran, sent a telegram to the UAE president and the ruler of Dubai in which he protested the arrest of Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Hadi Modarres and His Holiness Sheykh 'Abdorrazaq Javaheri in Dubai. He expressed regret and concern at this development.

NAVY HOLDING EXERCISES IN PERSIAN GULF

LD241136 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Commodore Seyyed Mahmud 'Alavi, deputy commander of the Islamic Iranian Republic Navy, told our correspondent in a telephone interview that our Islamic Republic's first naval exercise has begun in the Persian Gulf. He added that the exercise will continue until Wednesday, 26 September. We now draw your attention to our correspondent's interview with Commodore 'Alavi: [begin recording]

[Question] It has been reported that the Islamic Republic's Navy would have a naval exercise today in the Persian Gulf. Could you please tell us whether the exercise has actually taken place?

[Answer] Our naval exercises began yesterday and will continue until Wednesday. Right now a number of our warships are engaged in naval exercise in the Persian Gulf.

[Question] What is the purpose of the exercise?

[Answer] The objective is to improve the standard of training and efficiency of the personnel to prepare them to carry out the assignments and responsibilities given to the navy by the Islamic Republic Army and the national Islamic Republic Government.

[Question] What naval units are taking part in the exercise?

[Answer] Two destroyers, one refuelling supply ship and four [name indistinct] gunboats.

[Reporter] Thank you, Commodore. [end recording]

'TECHNICAL DEFECT' BLAMED FOR TEHRAN POWERPLANT FIRE

LD242050 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] A large area of Tehran witnessed blackout at 2150 local time last night when a fire broke out in one of the power stations in Karaj, located in west Tehran. The fire, due to the explosion of one of the power transformers, caused a 1-hour blackout in a large part of Tehran. According to powerplant officials the blackout was due to a technical defect and not to sabotage as the rumor says.

18 GUERRILLAS REPORTEDLY KILLED IN KERMANSHAH 24 SEP

NC242102 Paris AFP in English 2043 GMT 24 Sep 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, 24 Sep, (AFP)--Eighteen Peshmerga Kurd guerrillas were killed and 20 government police wounded during a two-hour attack late today by the insurgents against an Iranian post at Kermanshah on the Iraqi border, state television reported.

In other incidents since last Thursday five persons were killed and three army officers were wounded during exchanges between government forces and Kurds.

Among the dead are a woman and her child who were caught in [words indistinct]. The three officers were wounded at Paveh near the border with Iraq when a grenade apparently launched by Kurds exploded.

AFGHANISTAN

USSR REPORTEDLY MOVES 10 COMBAT COMPANIES TO AFGHANISTAN

LD241115 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 24 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[J.N. Sathu dispatch: "Russians 'Flying in Troops to Kabul'"]

[Text] Srinagar--The Soviet Union moved 10 companies of combat troops into Afghanistan on Friday as Muslim insurgents kept up their pressure on president Hafizollah Amin's pro-Moscow regime in Kabul, according to intelligence reports in Srinagar yesterday.

They were flown in by Russian transport aircraft which also brought in "sizeable quantities" of arms and ammunition. The reports said that Soviet soldiers had been deployed in Kabul airport and Bagram air force base, 25 miles north of the capital, strategic points allowing quick reinforcements from Moscow.

The move followed reports that Afghan rebels, "equipped with Chinese and American weapons" were planning an all-out attack on the two airports to disrupt Soviet military aid.

Russians reportedly have established military pickets at several places on either side of the Ofus River, which forms the frontier between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan.

As rebel pressure mounted, the Russian-manned "operational bureau" which is responsible for planning Kabul's counter-insurgency measures asked for increased military aid from the Soviet Union. Reports said a further 12 companies of troops may shortly be moved into Afghanistan.

Meanwhile, the Kabul regime distributed thousands of posters denouncing "Chinese and Pakistani encouragement to the force of disruption in Afghanistan." The poster accused China and Pakistan of supplying arms, munitions and other vital supplies to the insurgents.

INSURGENTS REPORTEDLY CAPTURE DISTRICT IN LOGAR PROVINCE

BK241035 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 24 Sep 79 BK

[Text] PPI [PAKISTAN PRESS INTERNATIONAL], quoting a press release of Hizbe Islami of Afghanistan, says that the Afghan insurgents have captured the (Charakh) District in Lowgar Province of the country. It says the fighting for the control of the district continued for 6 hours.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO MEETS ON CONSTITUTION

GF241833 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Sep 79 GF

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, the Politburo of the Central Committee met in the People's House today from 1200 to 1330. In accord with Hafizollah Amin's pledge to the people on the evening of 17 September with regard to preparing the constitution of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, discussions were held on the appointment of members to draft and prepare the new constitution. Following a lengthy discussion and study, members of the commission on preparing the new constitution were designated unanimously by the Politburo so that, under the chairmanship of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, they might begin work as soon as possible.

Appointments of the members of the commission on preparing the new constitution will be announced through a decree by the president of the Revolutionary Council.

Later the Politburo discussed certain important topics, and necessary decisions were taken.

At the end of the meeting, there were discussions on the decision of the Politburo of the Central Committee regarding the role of party organizations in preparing drafts and leadership cadres as well as on the approved draft by the Politburo of the Central Committee on the duties and roles of the labor unions. These were approved unanimously.

SPECIAL COMMISSION RELEASES ANOTHER 70 PRISONERS

GF241915 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 24 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The authorized commission appointed by Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, during its last 2 days of study, investigation and determination regarding the legal fate of prisoners since the beginning of the Great Sawr Revolution, and regarding other matters relating to prisoners, released another 70 prisoners.

A commission source indicated that based on the slogan declared in the 17 September Khalqi message by Hafizollah Amin, and for the purpose of providing immunity, legality and justice in society, the commission has assessed the conditions of all prisoners with care and close scrutiny. The commission members made the released prisoners aware of their humanistic duties and obligations regarding the defense of the homeland and the fruits of the Great Sawr Revolution and gave them assurances regarding the instructions by Hafizollah Amin with respect to the privilege of immunity and enjoyment of democratic liberties.

A total of 130 prisoners have been released to date. The commission report has been submitted to pertinent authorities following the order of the president of the Revolutionary Council.

AMIN CHAIRS CABINET MEETING ON WORK BACKLOG

LD242200 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1730 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of People's Democratic Party, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Council of Ministers held an extraordinary meeting from 1600 to 2100 at the People's House because of the accumulated work of the ministries and the government departments. At this meeting, on the proposal of the Ministry of Planning, the basic guidelines for the social and economic development of the country's 5-year plan were extensively discussed. the proposal of the Ministry of Justice, Supplement No 1 to the Law of Expropriation and the Sale of Land under the [word indistinct] projects of Kabul city was approved and submitted to the Revolutionary Council for its final stages of ratification.

At this meeting, the Council of Ministers also comprehensively considered and approved regulation No 2 on decree No 8 of the Revolutionary Council about the land, which has been drafted and proposed by the Ministry of Justice.

DEPUTY MINISTER OF TRANSPORT APPOINTED

LD242250 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Secretariat of the Council of Ministers has reported that Lt Col (Nazar Mohammad) has been appointed the deputy minister of transport.

PRESIDENT AMIN RECEIVES FOREIGN AMBASSADORS 23 SEP

GF231915 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 23 Sep 79 GF

[Text] The information office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs reports that Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received Nguyen Sy Hoat, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam at 0830 this morning; Dr Jaskaran Singh Teja, ambassador of India, at 0900; [name indistinct], charge d'affaires of the German Democratic Republic, at 1200; and Dezso Kiss, ambassador of the People's Republic of Hungary, at 1400, for a courtesy call at the People's House.

PAKISTAN AMBASSADOR MEETS FOREIGN MINISTER

BK230111 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 22 Sep 79 BK

[Text] Pakistan's ambassador to Kabul, Mr Riaz Piracha, held a meeting with the Afghan foreign minister, Dr Shah Wali, in Kabul today.

PLANNING MINISTER RECEIVES BULGARIAN ENVOY

LD242259 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Engineer Mohammad Sediq Alemyar, minister of planning affairs, met in his office at 1000 this morning with His Excellency Stoyan Radoslavov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, residing in Kabul. During the meeting discussions were held regarding the assistance of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the first 5-year plan of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and methods for expediting the work of the projects included in the plan.

FINANCE MINISTER RECEIVES YUGOSLAV ENVOY

LD242300 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 24 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Abdolkarim Misaq, the minister of finance, met in his office this morning His Excellency Bogdan Malbasic, the Yugoslav ambassador in Kabul. During the meeting talks were held about the Afghan delegation's visit, led by Abdolkarim Misaq, to Yugoslavia to participate in the annual meeting of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund governors held in Belgrade. It was hoped that the traditional relations between Afghanistan and Yugoslavia would be further developed and that the Afghan delegation's visit to Yugoslavia would be successful.

FINANCE MINISTER CONVENES ECONOMIC COMMISSION

LD232134 Kabul in Pushtu to Europe 1730 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[Text] The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's Economic Commission met under the leadership of Dr Shah Wali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, with the participation of the public health, finance, mining and industry, planning and commerce ministers from 1000 until 1330 today.

This extraordinary meeting which has convened at the request of the minister of finance, Abdolkarim Misaq, considered the government's income and a better arrangement of expenditures. It had an over all discussion and the necessary decisions were made. The commission considered the country's economic situation and it was determined that the commission should meet at specified times and should discuss economic problems in accordance with the arranged plan and should provide the relevent departments with specific instructions. Members of the commission elected Finance Minister Abdolkarim Misaq as the commission secretary by majority vote. The secretary will make proper arrangements for the commission's work.

PAP REPORTS PRESS CONFERENCE BY PRESIDENT AMIN 23 SEP

LD232235 Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

[By PAP special correspondent Ryszard Piekarowicz]

[Text] Kabul, 23 Sept. (PAP)--Hafizollah Amin, new chairman of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan and secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, stated again on September 23 that power in Afghanistan would be performed collectively by the PDPA CC, the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers. Amin told a press conference in Kabul, his first since taking over the leading posts so far occupied by Nur Mohammad Taraki, that Taraki was ill and under medical care.

Amin said that the Revolutionary Council and the PDPA CC would reveal at a proper time the circumstances of the death of Taraki's aid, Major Talun and four other persons who were killed on September 14, [words indistinct] the dismissal of the ministers of internal affairs, border affairs and communication and of the head of security service. Two dismissed ministers and the security service head escaped on September 14 from Kabul. Amin said he did not know their whereabouts. Asked if he regarded them counterrevolutionaries he answered "he would have to talk to them first."

Amin reassured no one would be arrested without justifiable evidence nor imprisoned without a court verdict. Amin said a special commission was examining the circumstances of groundless arrests of innocent persons during the Sawr Revolution of 1978.

He said the Afghani authorities would announce a new amnesty for all people who after the Sawr Revolution escaped abroad.

Asked when the people's democratic authorities would tide away the counter-revolution, Amin said that if forces cease helping the enemies of the revolution the intensity of fighting would die away very quickly. But if the imperialists continue to help counter-revolutionaries the fight would go on for some time yet. He did not say what countries render assistance to counterrevolutionaries but added that they had at their disposal Chinese- and American-made arms.

Asked whether under his leadership the authorities would accelerate social and economic reforms Amin said that reforms would be deepened and expanded. We would not halt them, he said, nor would we act in an adventurous way. He also said the greatest success of the revolution was the agrarian reform thanks to which during six months 3,000,000 landless families were given a total of 100,000 [figure as received] hectares of land.

AMIN ADDRESSES WORKERS INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION

GF211900 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1630 GMT 18 Sep 79 GF

[Text of speech by Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, PDPA, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, DRA, addressed to the staff of the Workers Intelligence Organization, KAM, at the People's House at 1130 GMT on 18 September--recorded]

[Text] Dear and beloved brothers: I am very pleased that I have this opportunity to address a few words to you. As you know, no system can continue to survive without the active role of those who must have an overall influence and impact on all social systems, like blood running in one's body. You, the noble and honest youth of our society, today play a role of special importance in perfecting the Great Sawr Revolution and the party as well as the fruits of the Great Sawr Revolution.

The Great Sawr Revolution is a proletarian revolution that has been successful through the perfection of class struggle in the country. The tyrannical and exploiting feudal system has collapsed, and the proletarian force which has come to power through the unity of peasants and other toilers cannot possibly survive without having certain forces and organs.

Every system must have armed forces. When speaking of armed forces, the nation's army would include the country's intelligence force, and you are a major part of this important organ of the social system. No system could survive without its armed forces in today's world where there is imperialism. Every system's dependence on its armed forces is a certainty. Without the existence of armed forces in today's world, no revolutionary system, no reactionary system for that matter, could continue to survive. Especially in the present conditions in Afghanistan, it would not be possible for the revolutionary and proletarian system to survive unless there were powerful armed forces.

Today the people of Afghanistan are proud to have armed forces that are conscientiously struggling to defend the revolution and its fruits. Indeed, this is a great honor. In other revolutionary governments as well, where there were proletarian dictatorship governments formed through proletarian revolutions, they have encountered many problems at the beginning with respect to their armed forces. Even in some of the revolutionary countries, the armed forces have been completely annihilated, and the people's coalition forces have been formed. But in Afghanistan, there have always been the special forces of the heroic Khalqi army since the dawn of the Great Sawr Revolution. They have become the brave struggling and heroic forces of the people and are defending, with complete awareness, the ideology of the working class, their homelands, their revolution and their people's interests. [applause]

Likewise, the heroic army that is in the front lines against our enemies, with full devotion, sacrifice and with love for the homeland and its independence, needs strong armed forces. In other words, the victory of the heroic people requires a great victory of the armed forces.

It is necessary that we have a Khalqi intelligence force as well as Khalqi armed forces. We are proud that we have moved ahead and have made progress in these two essential areas of the people's armed forces. We have great patriotic organizations, we have begun, we are moving ahead to perfection. [applause]

All of you belong to the essential and worthy part of the people's armed forces: The Workers Intelligence Organization of our country. This role and function of intelligence is different from the role and function of intelligence in the reactionary and exploiting systems. The intelligence forces in reactionary and exploiting systems are utilized for the benefit and interest of the colonialists and oppressors; whereas in the proletarian system and in the Khalqi system this proud duty belongs to those who, through this most effective force, are serving the toilers, the workers and the revolutionaries. [applause]

This is the honor that is bestowed upon you beloved sisters and brothers. We are proud to have a very capable and very powerful organization, the pioneer of all liberation movements and proletarian movements in the country--the PDPA. This is the most effective means of collecting facts about our society--the Afghan society--which launched the revolution, made it successful and is now leading this revolution toward perfection. [applause]

The PDPA is proud to be able to play the most effective role in obtaining facts and discovering the possibilities of the enemy's infiltration through its relentless efforts, as well as in neutralizing all possible conspiracies instigated by the enemies of the people in our country. [applause]

But this role of the PDPA affects all sectors of our society as a law and as a force. The PDPA is a part of the masses; it is for the masses and exists among the masses. It cannot divorce itself for a moment from the masses. Our society is molded within the PDPA as an informed element; the PDPA serves the people and homeland in the best way possible. [applause]

To follow up on these heroic struggles of the PDPA in the area of uncovering certain facts about the role of the enemies within our society, the organ that conducts activities is the one to which all of you belong. At the start of the Great Saur Revolution, we called this organ (AQSA), and it fulfilled its noteworthy role in the revolutionary party. We can never deny that you have had an outstanding impact in the area of offsetting the plots of your homeland's enemies. You have fulfilled your patriotic obligations in repudiating and frustrating the enemy's conspiracies. Thus far you have succeeded in uncovering tens of the enemy's plots and conspiracies. This is a lesson in history; and our enemies--enemies of all the people--know better than anyone else that you have played your patriotic role in uncovering and offsetting the plots of enemies of our homeland.

As servants of the people of Afghanistan and as the servants of you brave colleagues, we have always said, are saying now and will continue to say that you patriots have played a fine role in uncovering and offsetting the many plots of imperialism, reaction, extreme leftists and the numerous enemies of our country. You have served the masses, and you have carried out your patriotic duty.

It is unfortunate, however, that mistakes have been made in the method that was used, not your mistakes, but mistakes in the modus operandi. The authority under which your organization was administered made certain errors. I wish to tell all of you today that, on the whole, we are satisfied and pleased with the way you have fulfilled your obligations and duties in uncovering and offsetting the enemy's plots. We can be sure of this, and we shall always remember it. I expect and hope for more successes and achievements on your part in this endeavor, for these achievements and successes are not merely your achievements, they are the achievements of the masses, they are the achievements of the revolution.

Recently the comrades thought about making certain changes in the modus operandi of (AQSA). This modus operandi, followed up to now, has left some unpleasant memories in the minds of our compatriots that cannot in any way, shape or form have any bearing on or relation to your patriotic duty and your patriotic role. No one can find any relationship between the past modus operandi and your patriotic struggle, your patriotic work and your patriotic toiling efforts so that they might belittle the value and worthiness of your work.

According to our analysis and assessment of your work, we have concluded that the difference has been in the relationship between the implementation and its actual role, not in your patriotic interest. I have decided that your fellow citizens should be informed of this fact, that they should realize that in principle we have had no problem whatever regarding your patriotic work. They should also be given assurances that you patriots are defending the interests of the masses and are at their service. They must realize that you never wish to see any individual arrested without cause, tortured without cause, or in trouble without cause. Not only do you not have such wishes, you are interested in serving the masses so that our patriotic citizens can be engaged and busy in reconstructing their beloved homeland with peace of mind and security.

Certainly we are all aware of and cannot deny the fact that it was the modus operandi and the method of its implementation that has left unpleasant memories and a certain sadness among our people. You must all be aware of this fact and work in such a way and assess matters in such a way that you will not repeat these mistakes and will have the best opportunity to assure your people that there are no plots against their rights. Not only should there be no plots against the democratic rights of the people, but you must also make every serious effort to provide and protect all the democratic rights and freedoms of our people in the best way possible.

In this regard, not only do we want to reassure you and our people, but we also must make certain to create conditions under which we can definitely be sure that our people will benefit from and enjoy their democratic rights and freedoms and reap the fruits of the revolution to the fullest, through the perfection of such fruits. [applause]

Therefore, we decided to change the name of the (AQSA) organization. But changing the name itself will not be enough. The nature of the organization must change also. Therefore, the name of this organization, of which you are proud to be members serving your homeland and your people, is the "Workers Intelligence Organization," to which I am proud to give the title "KAM". [applause]

I hope, as the name "KAM" [aim/success] indicates, that this organization will fulfill its obligation and carry out its task successfully and proudly. These days, the homeland's enemies are engaged in heavy propaganda to confuse the public mind about the Khalqi system. It will be the duty of you patriotic youth to repudiate these attempts with full awareness. But this should not be done by force or in the form of orders; it must be done within the legal framework. The law must be implemented with full awareness, and you must make efforts to preserve and protect the law. You are in the service of the masses with full devotion. In the early stage of your service, you will not be seen through favorable eyes; you may not be seen at all, which is the reason for not being seen through favorable eyes. For your major role is not so much to increase the influence of the friends of the masses; rather, our major and principal role--your major and principal role--is to uproot the influence of our country's enemies, to eliminate the traces of the enemies of our people and revolution.

For the masses of people do not feel the influence and traces of the enemies--enemies of the people--unless these influences and traces fulfill the enemies desires. People do not notice them at the beginning; for if the people did notice them, how could they possibly continue. [passage indistinct]

The people do not notice the early infiltration by the enemy; you are the ones who notice it. They do not perceive that the enemy is infiltrating; you are the ones who perceive that he is infiltrating. Inasmuch as the enemy's conspiracies do not strike the minds and eyes of the masses, they strike you. Therefore, you are the ones who gather all these germs and destroy them--something the masses do not see. At the same time, while you are discharging your duties at the outset, the masses do not comprehend. Discharging your duties reflects the most exalted and the highest proletarian and humanistic goals. For you know very well that no one other than some responsible government officials will comprehend what you are doing. If a person is working on a road, everyone sees him. If a person is constructing a building, everyone can see what he is doing. If an engineer is planning and working on a dam, everyone can see that he is drawing a plan on a paper. But when you are destroying the invisible traces of the enemy, this work is invisible, so the people do not see it or comprehend it. But you can rest assured that no public service could pass without a trace or go unnoticed. No service to the homeland will ever disappear or be forgotten. On the path to perfection of the proletarian revolution, the name of everyone that is involved in this task, every step that is taken for the benefit of society and against the exploitation of man by man, and every wish that comes to one's mind and thoughts in this regard will not be fruitless, will not go without reward or due honor.

At the same time, your patriotic role in the future of our country, in the future of our revolution and in the future of our people will be reflected very clearly. Our enemies are aware that if our heroic army is fighting in the strongholds to annihilate all enemies of the Afghan society, if our brave army resists the enemy's offenses, or if it goes to enemy's stronghold and destroys all of the enemy's plots, you are the ones who make our heroic army aware of and informed about these plots. You must be aware that the perfection of the fruits of revolution and the growth of its victories belong to the masses, so the masses must protect them. The masses must be the supporting power behind it. The people and the masses must be fair and realize that all victories and all fruits of the revolution are for (?them).

We pledge to you, before the people, that we will not carry out any act that might create any kind of dissatisfaction among the people. From this place, you and we pledge to our people that they can follow and watch all the words and deeds of all patriotic members of KAM with all possible attention and care and in every given opportunity, as much as and as often as they can. This way, they can see the degree of devotion and patriotism and the lofty proletarian sentiments you display in the service of the masses, in the service of the homeland, in the service of the revolution. [applause]

We have told our friends and foes that as of 17 September 1979, they should feel free to criticize us and proceed to find whatever faults they can. Our people--our noble people--should be engaged with full trust and confidence in their daily lives. They should help the revolution along toward perfection, so that production can increase and the enemy will eat his heart out.

The employees of KAM are saying with total confidence and with full honor that from now on whatever action takes place will make the enemy jealous. Every action that is taken and every [word indistinct] that comes into motion should be a dagger penetrating the enemy's heart. Every offensive act should be aimed at our enemies.

The doors of our prisons in Afghanistan are open to our enemies, but they are completely locked and closed to our friends of the masses. [sustained applause]

From now on, the struggling sons of the masses, the brave sons of the people, the patriotic sons of the people will be sent to schools, not to prisons. [applause]

Our enemies must know that from now on, the fate of our people will not be determined by any one individual in the country. No action will be carried out at one person's request or individually. Whatever action is taken will be a collective one, taken by everyone; it will move forward and be assessed in a collective manner, and then it will be implemented. [applause]

From now on, all collective decisions and resolutions of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the PDPA, the Revolutionary Council and the Council of Ministers of the DRA will be reflected and represented by all individuals. For the best way of moving the nation's affairs forward is collectively. All principles of constructive ideology of the working class and perfection of the Great Sawr Revolution will be put into practice so that all groups can benefit from the collective actions of our party and government. [applause]

This unity of our people, this method of operation, this honesty of ours and this love for and devotion to for defense of the fruits of our revolution, which are the duties of all patriotic employees of KAM are all so proper and just that they brighten our friends eyes and make our enemies jealous. [applause]

I hope all of you brave patriots perceive the real nature of your duties by realizing the vast possibilities of our ancient glories. Your role is like a soul in the honorable body of society's perfection. You can--if I may say so--act as angels with awareness in all your actions for the purpose of improving the people's conditions in the life of Afghan society. You must assess all aspects of the people's interests, the interests of the homeland and the interests of the Great Sawr Revolution, and you must achieve results.

Once again, I must say that unless you fulfill these duties with honesty and sincerity, it will not be possible for the revolution to be desirable. We are totally convinced that the perfection of the revolution is directly related to your role. I am confident that all of you have the potential for great honors and achievements. I expect all of you to think, to see and to realize that whatever steps you take without awareness--no matter how small--will not be desirable. On the other hand, whatever steps you take with awareness and perception will bear fruits and proper results. This is a role that you have accepted voluntarily, and it includes and entails all the problems and hardships that go along with it.

Today, your heroic brothers have volunteered to defend the people's revolution and the homeland in the heat of the frontlines. They have practically made their bodies into shields to destroy the enemy and safeguard their homeland. [Applause]

Through all the victories of the heroic army and their conscientious struggle, they know they are defending the country of workers, the country of farmers, the country of toilers. You are also defending the country of workers, the country of farmers, the country of toilers. You should know you are defending the country of those persons who are masters of their homeland. Today you are not defending a homeland that does not belong to you. Prior to the Great Sawr Revolution, however, people were defending a country over which the toilers and its defenders had no control.

Today you are defending a country that you control. You own it, and it belongs to you; its objectives are centered on its society and toilers. At the same time, every action you take, every problem you handle and every heavy burden you carry will not go unnoticed; nor will it be useless, for you are doing it for yourselves, for your homeland and for your people.

The important point, however, is that prior to the revolution, the homeland was ours, but we had no control over its destiny. Today the homeland belongs to those who have control over its destiny; they have control and power over it. So you are defending a homeland that belongs to you--to the toilers. Every action you take, every sacrifice you make is for your brothers. Whatever you do will be proper, for it will be for yourselves, for you are working for yourselves. You are working for your people. You belong to the people and the people belong to you. The greater your efforts, the greater and better results--which is our goal--you will achieve, for the people are related to you and you are related to the people.

Once again, I want to draw your attention to the fact that the hopeful eyes of our homeland's toilers are upon you and [passage indistinct] I hope every one of you will always be a source of pride and dignity for our people not of fear and terror. For we do not depend on fear; we depend on workers' pride and honor. We want every toiling individual to be able to hold his head high with proletarian pride and modesty and to work with pride. No individual should ever have even the slightest problem, the slightest fear, the least despair. Your role in this matter is important and indispensable. You must bring hope to the people. All the hopes of the people are in the KAM. The hopes and expectations of the people depend, to a considerable extent, on your role. [passage indistinct] So it is possible to create despair; and despair, according to our religion, is blasphemy. [applause]

Our people, for years, for centuries, for a long time, have despaired and been oppressed. There is no need, no necessity whatsoever, for any despair or fright in Afghanistan. Our people in Afghanistan look forward to and long for problematic and glorious encounters. Your encounters are directly related to hope and despair, and they impact upon our people.

In fulfilling your obligations and role, you can win the people's hearts or--God forbid--you can hurt them. With this role and this outlook on your duty, I am certain that you patriotic citizens will carry out your task with patriotic feelings for the masses. This principle is the method and manner of your work by which you will inflict and strike blows upon the enemy and make him run. You should never give him a chance to [word indistinct], for we all despise him. [applause]

I hope that through your patriotic, honest and noble cooperation and your lofty humanitarian goals, all human greatness can be perfected with a view to our revolutionary objectives; that our people can achieve their highest objectives on this road; and that our society can thus become a great model and example for all countries like Afghanistan. [applause]

I see our pride in the patriotic hard work and efforts of all our brave colleagues and [word indistinct]. My greatest honor is to serve together with our patriots in one place. I am always at the service of you patriots. At any time, with every opportunity, my warm, patriotic and friendly arms are open to greet and receive you so that we may join hands and fulfill this humanistic service for our people. [applause]

I wish you all the noblest, greatest and most numerous victories in meeting these lofty and humanistic goals. With respect.

AMIN SPEAKS TO TRIBAL CHIEFTAINS 18 SEPTEMBER

Part I

LD230830 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 22 Sep 79 LD

["Excerpt" from the speech by Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, delivered while receiving tribal chieftains, elders and representatives of various tribes of Waziristan at the Salamkhaneh Palace of People's House on 18 September--read by announcer]

[Text] My esteemed compatriots and friends: First of all I welcome you (?with great interest) to the cradle of Sawr Revolution, Kabul city, the (?fountain) of your ancestral land, and welcome you with great happiness and with warm sentiments inherited to us (?above) the love of the country from our fathers and forefathers.

You (?come in) Kabul and you can see again and your dear homeland Afghanistan is open to you. You can go anywhere at any time and everywhere you will be warmly and happily welcomed. You will sense the compassion and love of all your toiling people toward you. This feeling and welcome toward you is (?not meaning) that, God forbid, (?you have come from a different place). You have come from one part to another part of the country. You go from one city to another--cities of your country. In Afghanistan everywhere belongs to you. You can happily see any place and everywhere. You can cultivate land anywhere you want. The whole of Afghanistan is open to you. Your children can study anywhere they want. The doors of all schools and madrassehs in Afghanistan are open to your brothers and your daughters and sons. You can live anywhere you want and you will be received with love and feelings of patriotism. You can live anywhere and have your own (?house). Your [words indistinct] you can freely and [word indistinct] traverse through your country at any time you want. Others there are your brothers, and (?this is) your homeland.

Dear compatriots and esteemed friends: Gone are the days when only the Khans were respected here. Those were respected who boasted of bravery and thrived on the fruits of labor of others. That is a bygone time in Afghanistan and that regime is eliminated. Now that everything is for the toilers, and whatever is done is in accord with the [word indistinct] and interests of the toilers. Here there are toilers who welcome you. A miracle has been done in Afghanistan, a miraculous work has been done. Because no one ever said that one day the peasants and workers will be released from all hardship of life such as oppressions of landlords, (?usury and mortgaging) and exploitation and scores of other miseries.

Today your brothers and your sons defend the country. They defend their revolution, having full authority over the country. [Words indistinct] are also close to them. Today the country belongs to you, your brothers and to all the toilers of Afghanistan. They (?realize) the big waves and currents of Amu River alike. They are the same people who live between the two rivers. They are the [word indistinct] among themselves. They consider each one as their own. They have come to know and believe (?something). They have one blood running in their bodies. It is the blood of our brave and valorous forefathers. Thus, our [word indistinct] our honors, our history are the same.

Today we share a common right and honor. We now observe that the (?waves of) brotherhood and love [words indistinct]. Big waves of love rise from their hearts and greet you.

Brotherly (?Afghanistan shares) this love [words indistinct]. There is no difference for them. Therefore, millions of people every year go from Amu down to Aba Sin. (?They come in winters) to warm waters of Aba Sin and [name indistinct] and in the summer see the boats sailing in the Amu. All of them have one feeling, one history and one honor. Thus, they are real brothers and have class brotherhood. The real brotherhood is that today in Afghanistan the power belongs to toilers--the workers wield the authority. The workers are all-powerful. The power rests with the workers and the peasants.

Now that the Khalqi regime has come into being in which the power is in the hands of workers and peasants, we should also work side by side with the peasants and workers as patriotic Afghans. (?Thus) spongers and exploiters of the (?past) who are now ready [words indistinct] to work along with the toilers and peasants are our brothers. They live along with us and work for the prosperity of the country along with the workers and peasants and take pride in their revolution. But those who cannot tolerate that their servants stand beside them like their brothers, their peasants become their equals, those who owed debts to them and used to give interest [words indistinct] are now like brothers to them. Those who looked after their children, those who used to clean their boots have become their equals. Today such people have received land and are tilling it. Thus, they could not tolerate this. They shouted that our servants and laborers have achieved power. They shouted: The peasants have come into power! Those on whom they never looked with respect have come to power.

Thus they could not (?bear all this) and fled from this country. They took refuge with those, with the (?masters) of whom their forefathers had taken refuge. Their [word indistinct] masters, that is the British who used to help their forefathers, today the agents of British assistance. They have taken refuge with them and shout and cry that in Afghanistan their servants and laborers have wrested power.

These oppressors and spongers (?saw) this revolution which has taken place in Afghanistan was current there, too, because the history has proved this: that in Afghanistan wherever the banner of independence was raised all the people in the region [words indistinct]. The revolutionary (?waves which rose) in Afghanistan (?pierced) the hearts of all the (?beys) in this region. This time, too, when the revolution succeeded in Afghanistan the revolutionary (?waves will expand) in this region and all the toilers of the region will consider the Sawr Revolution of Afghanistan as an example.

Therefore, the brave toilers of Afghanistan triumphed in the revolution. Those toilers will draw inspiration from (?traversing) this road and will [word indistinct] the spongers, oppressors and exploiters who joined hands and murmured lies against the Khalqi regime of Afghanistan because today in Afghanistan a working class and a Khalqi regime is ruling in the interests of the toilers. Therefore, they do not hide anything from their compatriots.

Whatever (?may be), they candidly tell to their people and make them aware of it: Whatever is done in Afghanistan is done for the workers, peasants and other toilers. Whatever is done the toiling people of Afghanistan (?draw) benefit from it. Thus, the enemies of our revolution cannot [word indistinct] the fact because we serve our people and are their servants.

We wish food, clothing, shelter, schools and hospitals and a life of plenty for our people. We do not want anything for ourselves--we want everything for the people. If our people are happy, we are happy, too, because we belong to the people.

Our enemies [words indistinct] to deceive the people (?except) to publicize that in Afghanistan a war between Islam and infidelity is going on. In fact, the power in Afghanistan is in the hands of toiling Muslims, who fight against the oppressors, spongers, sardars and feudal lords and have (?annihilated) them.

Thus, if the enemy says that there is a war between Islam and infidelity, the toilers (?in fact) are Muslim. The power is in the hands of Muslims, toiling Muslims. The toiling Muslims of Afghanistan have all the (?country) under their authority. Those who fight against our toilers in fact fight against the toiling Muslims. Thus, if there is a war between Islam and infidelity, then which side is Muslim and which side is infidel? This is not a war between infidelity and Islam. Actually, the war is between the toilers and spongers. Such a war is not just in Afghanistan but in all (?exploitative) societies. This war continues throughout the world. The only difference is that in Afghanistan this class war between the toilers and spongers has ended in triumph. This triumph has resulted in the toppling of spongers, sardars and oppressors and a regime has been established for the benefit of workers, peasants and toilers. Thus, whenever a class war is [word indistinct] and the toiler triumph, the oppressors and spongers (?will suffer).

It is a fact that at no time did spongers and oppressers give the rights of toilers (?willingly). Throughout the world, the toilers, workers and peasants, unless they demand their rights by force, no one gives them their rights. The kind of heroism of your fathers and forefathers are hidden in every corner of Afghanistan. Wherever you look you find the trace of debris of martyrs and [word indistinct]. Whenever they succeeded the fruit of their success was grabbed by the spongers and oppressers. But your brothers and your wise sons realized that individual sacrifice was not a proper and adequate way for gaining real freedom of the country. They recalled that people should get together and follow one path so as to be able to wipe out the enemy, the enemy who had been repeatedly united with the enemies of the country and had tortured the toilers.

This was a class enemy. Therefore the party was organized around this objective that only a workers' party could work for the toilers. It was thought that this party should draw all young and (?valorous) elements and get them united and organized and thus attack on the enemy. It was the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan which is holding the torch of proletarian knowledge. In the light of this torch the party proceeded ahead until its triumph, the Sawr Revolution.

The Great Sawr Revolution was [word indistinct] and carried out by the strength of the valorous sons of Afghanistan. In this revolution the heroic armed forces of Afghanistan and greater power in the command of our revolution was received by our heroic officers and soldiers amid the bayonets of [words indistinct]. They realized that this was the command of the leadership of their party and that it was (?strong) from the [words indistinct]. They therefore rose up with all valor, heroism and sacrifice, like your fathers and forefathers who had stood against their enemies. Your sons also demonstrated such valor and heroism to the world and attacked the regime of sardars and toppled their (?power) and rescued Afghanistan forever from the claws of the spongers, Feudals, oppressors and sardars.

Part II

LD232314 Kabul in English to Europe 1900 GMT 23 Sep 79 LD

["Part two" of speech by Hafizollah Amin, secretary general of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, delivered while receiving the tribal chieftains, elders and representatives of various tribes of Waziristan at the Salamkhaneh Palace of People's House on 18 September--read by announcer]

[Text] Today in your dear ancestral Afghanistan, your Khalqi regime wants to live in peace with all the countries of the world. It does not think of attacking on anyone. It does not interfere in the internal affairs of others. It never wants to sacrifice the interests of the toiling people of this country as its own [word indistinct]. It wants to (?construct peace). We fight not for the sake of war but for the sake of peace. We defend our land against aggression. Whether in war or peace, we consider all the toilers wherever they may be as our brothers. We especially consider the toilers of Iran and Pakistan our brothers and we want brotherhood with them [words indistinct]. (?This is our) [word indistinct]. We let nobody in Afghanistan to say even a single word against the Pakistani toilers. We will not spare any service for our toiling Pakistani brothers, to the extent we can. Whatever we want for ourselves we want it, too, for our toiling Pakistani brothers. Whoever are the enemies of Pakistani toilers are ours, too. That is why the toilers of Pakistan defend our revolution. They know this and they are aware of their duty. Therefore, anybody who is the enemy of our revolution is the enemy of the toilers of Pakistan, too. Whoever acts against our toilers, the toilers of Pakistan will cut off their hands. It is known to you dears that whichever part of Pakistan the Pakistani toilers stage a demonstration or hold a meeting and discuss political issues, they (?indispensibly) raise (?their) voice: Long live the Great Sawr Revolution!

My dears, the regime of workers and toilers, toiling peasants of Afghanistan or our Khalqi regime has (?opened its arms in) love to all toilers. All the doors of Afghanistan are open to those who consider Afghanistan their homeland and want to live in this ancestral (?land) with prestige and honor. In whichever part of the world they may live I declare to them to come to their country with all happiness and pride and live together with their brothers and sisters and relatives without any difficulty and problem.

Today the country is forging ahead with a common love for toilers. They know that now nobody will be (?harmed) without any reason. And nobody can (?pay) anything to another without any reason. Nobody can encroach upon the right of others. Here every work is done in the benefit of all toilers. I want you my brothers to go everywhere in Kabul and other parts of Afghanistan and see how all the toiling Muslims are (?fulfilling) their worship and religous rituals with all love (?in all mosques) and see how their faith to carry out their religious services in whatever faith of Islam they may be or belong to. The religious scholars are respected like those lovers of the land who have shed their blood in defense of the revolution. They are welcomed like heroes and are respected like all valorous officers and soldiers. The distinguished religious scholars who preach the teachings of sacred religion of Islam and offer their prayers and invite others to worship are sitting in the mosques and are highly respected there by the people.

The fathers and forefathers of the people of Wazir and Turi fought three wars with the British and shed their blood and won great honors for the history of Afghanistan.

Similarly, when (?as a result) of the interference of British a concern was created among Afghans, your valorous fathers and forefathers, maybe some of your brave and valorous elders, too, rolled their sleeves up and did away with the British conspiracy. They made all efforts until they brought about the progressive regime in Afghanistan with their blood and lives. Though they apparently succeeded but the British brought in their (?agent) and others and thus deceived our toilers and your valorous forefathers and again seized power. He exterminated one after another those who were the enemy of British colonialism and imperialism and kept the valorous toilers away from the [word indistinct]. He told his lie and deceived you and now that the Khalqi regime has been brought about those sardars and lords have been toppled down and the remains and vestiges of the corrupt Nader Zahir Daud regime are being eradicated.

I have the honor that you have rolled up your sleeves and have taken up arms and defend the Great Sawr Revolution in your ancestral land and defend your brothers and fight together with all the toilers against the enemies of the revolution. This is a matter of pride for all of us and all the toiling people. This is once again a proof of the fact that nobody can separate the people of this country when their interests are endangered. They lay their heads and sacrifice their lives for it and please their fathers and forefathers in the (?country).

The coming of (?you Wazir) and tryly courageous people gives us the honor of meeting you [words indistinct]. You have a special place in the heart of every patriot of Afghanistan and this will be recorded in the history of Afghanistan in red color.

Today Afghanistan is on the threshold of such a (?pride) that the whole world is looking at her. All are watching how the valorous people have triumphed such a great workers' revolution and how they safeguard it valorously. It is a valor of you and your toiling brothers that shines in the world today and all the toilers of the world are proud of it. They think that in Afghanistan the (?waves) of revolution brightly shine and that Afghanistan is rapidly making headway. This is the outcome of the [word indistinct] and courage of the toilers and those people of (?this land). I want you to come again to Kabul whenever you have time to see the revolutionary progress and advancement of your country, dear Afghanistan. You will be warmly welcomed by us again with all (?zeal) and [word indistinct].

After a few persons talked on behalf of the audience Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, president of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister, once again addressing the audience, said:

My dears, and as I said earlier so much love is seen on your faces that the more somebody sits with you, the more he is attracted; but it is the secret of life that we cannot live together forever. Your love and affection will always be with us. Now I want to tell you good-bye and I am fully sure that our feelings of love, unity and brotherhood will further be consolidated among (?us) and no enemies can destroy them.